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SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: DRAGGING A FORTY-POUNDER INTO POSITION AT RAMLEH.—SEE PAGE 190.
A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTH.

On June 8, at The Esplanade, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Lady Nicolson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 10th inst., at St. Mary's, Putney, Surrey, by the Rev. W. Romanis, M.A., father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. R. Henley, the Vicar, and by the Rev. W. Haig-Brown, LL.D., Head Master of Charterhouse School, the Rev. William Francis John Romanis, M.A., one of the assistant masters at Charterhouse School, to Blanche Dorothea Cokayne, eldest daughter of George E. Cokayne, of Rothwell Manor House, Northamptonshire, and Ashbourne House, Putney, Norroy King of Arms.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at his residence, 47, Russell-square, John Coxhead Esq., in his 79th year.

On the 7th inst., at Wallingwells, Notts, Sir Thomas Woollaston White, Baronet, aged 80.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULLMAN LIMITED
EXPRESS, Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.

From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.50 p.m.
From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.20 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.
This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 58 ft. in length.
The Car "Beatrice" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.
The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.
The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.
The Car "Maud" is appropriated for Smoking.
The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.
Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for servants is also provided in one of the Cars.
The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.
There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.
There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.
Day Return Tickets, 10s.
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.

PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE.— Via
NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

DAY SERVICE—Every Weekday as under:—
Victoria Station. London Bridge Station. Paris.
Aug. 21 Dep. 9.10 a.m. Dep. 9.20 a.m. Arr. 8.50 p.m.
" 22 " 10.5 a.m. " 10.10 a.m. " 9.40 p.m.
" 23 " 11.30 a.m. " 11.40 a.m. " 11.10 p.m.
" 24 " 12.2 p.m. " 12.30 p.m. " 12.40 a.m.
NIGHT SERVICE—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

FARES—London to Paris and Back— 1st Class. 2nd Class.
Available for Return within One Month £2 15 0 £1 19 0
First Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.
Powerful Paddle Steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route, every Weeknight, from Victoria and London Bridge, as above.
HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

M I D L A N D — R A I L W A Y.

SCOTLAND.—The Summer Service of Trains to Scotland
by the MIDLAND ROUTE will be in operation from July 24 to Oct. 13, inclusive (Sundays excepted). The HIGHLAND EXPRESS will leave St. Pancras for Edinburgh, Perth, Inverness, &c., at 8.0 p.m.; and the corresponding Up Train will leave Perth at 7.35, and Edinburgh at 10.50 p.m., arriving at St. Pancras at 8.30 a.m.
The Service of Express Trains from London (St. Pancras) to Scotland from July 24 will be as follows:—

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEKDAYS.					SUNDAYS.	
	dep.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
LONDON (St. Pancras)	..	5 15	10 30	8 0	9 15	9 15
Greenock	5 55	9 40	..	8 12	8 12
Glasgow (St. Enoch)	4 40	8 55	..	7 45	7 45
Edinburgh (Waverley)	4 32	8 40	5 47	7 35	7 35
Perth	9 20	11 40	8 23	9 55	9 55
Aberdeen	10 10	3 20	11 40	2 15	2 15
INVERNESS	8 0	1 30	6 25	6 25

A—The Train leaving St. Pancras at 10.35 a.m. on Saturdays has no connection with Inverness on Sunday mornings. B—The Train leaving St. Pancras at 9.15 on Saturday nights has no connection with Greenock or Trains north of Edinburgh on Sunday mornings.
C—Pullman Sleeping-Car from St. Pancras to Edinburgh and Perth. D—Pullman Drawing-Room Cars from St. Pancras to Edinburgh and Glasgow. E—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from St. Pancras to Edinburgh and Glasgow.
The Pullman Cars are well ventilated, fitted with Lavatory, &c., and accompanied by a Special Attendant. Charge for seat in Drawing-room Car 6s., and for Berth in Sleeping Car 3s., in addition to the First Class Fare.
The Evening Express, leaving London at 9.15 p.m., reaches Greenock in time to enable Passengers to join the "COLUMBA" or "IONA" Steamers for the Highlands. A Through Carriage is run from LONDON to Greenock by this Train, also by the 10.35 a.m. from St. Pancras.
For further particulars see Time Tables.

Derby, July, 1882. JOHN NOBLE, General-Manager, Midland Railway.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—Seaside.—The SUMMER
SERVICE OF FAST TRAINS is now running to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer.
Two Months, fortnightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday (first, second, and third class) Tickets are issued by all trains to the above stations at reduced fares.
For full particulars, see Handbills and Time Tables.
London, August, 1882. WILLIAM BRET, General Manager.

ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY, SWITZERLAND.—The
most direct, rapid, picturesque, and magnificent route from London to Italy.

Three Express Trains daily from Calais and Ostend. Duration of this shortest journey—2½ hours London to Lucerne, 3½ hours to Milan, 5½ hours to Rome, 42 hours 20 min. to Venice.
Sleeping Cars to each Train. Second Class Carriages to the Express Trains in Switzerland. The carriages are lighted by gas, and fitted with the safety continuous brakes.
Excellent Buffets for Breakfasts and Dinners at the Swiss Stations.
The Tunnel, in consequence of the security of its construction, can be traversed by the most timid persons without the slightest disagreement. The transit through occupies only twenty-three minutes.

Tickets are available for thirty days in Switzerland.
On arrival at the Railway-station of Göschenen the several post carriages and hotel omnibuses conduct passengers to Andermatt, where are excellent hotels, and from whence the point of departure of three Alpine routes—viz., the ancient route over St. Gothard, that of the Furka, and the Oberalp, leading into the valleys of the Tessin, the Rhone, and the Rhine.
Time tables, with map of the line, can be obtained at the London, Chatham, and Dover, South-Eastern, and Great Eastern Railways, the General Steam Navigation Company, and Belgian Mail Steam-Ship Offices in Lombard-street.

UNION SWISS RAILWAY.—Important Notice to
Tourists visiting Switzerland.—The celebrated mountain passes are open as usual with the Coire Railway, whence postal coach service for crossing the Splügen and Bernina Passes for Italy, and the Albul and Julier Passes for the Engadine. Excellent buffet at Coire. Post trains in conjunction with Continental and London railways. Tickets of the South-Eastern and Chatham and Dover Company, London.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TOURISTS.—LUCERNE and
ITALY.—The Navigation of this beautiful Lake continues as usual, notwithstanding the opening of the St. Gothard Railway, with its five-six tunnels, measuring forty-one kilometres, or about one-fifth the entire line. There are eight Steam-boat Services daily between Lucerne and Fluelen, corresponding with all trains. Also for passengers to cross the Furka-Oberalp, Splügen, &c.
Tourists from Italy should take their tickets to Chiasso, and thence to Fluelen, as direct tickets from Milan to Fluelen are not delivered; travellers consequently have to pay direct to Lucerne. Ample time is afforded at Chiasso (twenty minutes) to procure tickets. First-class dinners and breakfasts on board these boats, traversing in daylight, surrounded by mountain scenery and pure air. What is it of the "Tunnel" Railway, one alone of which measures fifteen kilometres, say eleven miles. The express train takes eight hours, out of which one and three quarter hours is spent in gloomy tunnels and the almost suffocating smoke from the locomotives. Prospects of the Lake Navigation Company, Lucerne.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of
divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ Gallery, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE LION AT HOME. By ROSA BONHEUR.—This
Grand Picture is now on View at Gladwell's Fine-Art Gallery, 20 and 21, Gracechurch-street. Admission, One Shilling. Ten to Six. Saturdays, Ten to Four.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.—ROSA BONHEUR'S
Marvellous Picture, THE LION AT HOME, was exhibited to her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle, and to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Now on View at Gladwell's, Gracechurch-street.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, THREE and EIGHT.

Seventeenth consecutive year.

Great success of those inimitable drolls,

THE TWO MACS.

Who will appear at every Day and Night Performance.
Tickets for all parts can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, Fautouils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1882.

The Session of Parliament was yesterday adjourned to the last week in October, when the Prime Minister intends to press his proposed resolutions for obviating delays and obstructions in the procedure of the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone explained on Monday that he considers himself no longer bound to abide by his consent given at the beginning of May to a compromise of the first Rule of Procedure. It is now the intention of the Ministry to revert to the original proposal of enabling a simple majority of members, instead of a two-thirds majority, to enforce the closure of any debate when they deem that the matter has been sufficiently discussed. The propriety and expediency of such a peremptory Rule may still be doubted, as well by Liberals as by Conservatives; more especially in view of the possibility of the rival parties not sitting, in a future Parliament, on the same benches that are now respectively occupied by them. We should expect many of Mr. Gladstone's present followers on the Ministerial side to feel, in that contingency, the greatest impatience of being restricted in Opposition from putting forward all their likely speakers against an obnoxious Government measure. "Turn and turn about is fair play," according to the familiar proverb; and each Party should lay its account with the chances of finding itself the Parliamentary minority at some time or other, so that prudence, as well as true liberality and equity, might recommend the concession of full liberty of speech to a minority exceeding one third of the assembled House.

The other Procedure Rules are probably calculated to obtain more general acceptance. They will protect the necessary business of Supply and that of Committees on Bills from being hindered by the capricious introduction of topics which can lead to no practical course of action. But more extensive benefits may be derived from the establishment of large General Committees for the separate examination of great departments of legislative work; and we should not be averse to see an Irish and a Scottish Committee, formed of nearly the whole of the representatives of those parts of the United Kingdom, respectively, charged to investigate and report upon all subjects properly concerning them.

The last suggestion, at any rate, would seem to afford some promise of relief from the intolerable political oppression under which England has been languishing these two years past, and by which our own part of the Queen's realm, with its twenty-six millions of people, has been virtually deprived of the use of a Legislature. Nothing at all, or nothing that is worthy of notice, has been done for any English interest or English institution by the tremendous labours, sufferings, and conflicts of Parliament, either in the Session just adjourned or in that of 1881. Ireland alone has been cared for; and the list is still blank of important subjects that were to be dealt with for the benefit of this country—London Corporation Reform, London Water Supply; systematic consolidation of local rating, County Financial Boards, and readjustment of local and Imperial contributions to county expenditure; the Conservancy of Rivers and prevention of floods; the amended Bankruptcy Law, the Patent Law, and other promised boons of the Liberal Party. "Utter ruin and discomfiture," as Mr. Gladstone laments to say, has befallen every item of this legislative bill of fare in the present year's Session; and the deliberations of last year's Session were also unproductive of measures for the domestic welfare of England. It is high time, indeed, to relieve the House of Commons, at least, of some of the burden of those Irish politics which distract and disorganise Parliamentary activity; but the scheme of a separate Irish Parliament will never be approved by responsible statesmen mindful of the safety of the Empire. That of creating a permanent or sessional Committee for Irish affairs, to include all the Irish members, of whom Mr. Parnell's followers in this Parliament are scarcely the third part, may yet be found the most admissible substitute for Home Rule. In general, the deliberate recommendations of such an Irish Committee would command adoption in the whole House, unless they were obviously incompatible with the interests of Great Britain or with the political unity of the realm.

But while these are considerations possibly for an early future, it must be admitted that the Irish Land Law questions, which have hitherto absorbed almost the whole time of the existing Parliament, could have been treated by no secondary legislative authority. Whatever differences of opinion may yet be entertained respecting the principle of the Act of last Session, or the supplementary Act just passed for clearing off arrears of rent and facilitating the application of insolvent tenants to the

Land Court, these were measures so vitally affecting the general condition of landed property as to demand the fullest consideration of Parliament. They have been subjected to a far greater amount of controversial discussion than was ever bestowed upon any other question, even upon the Repeal of the Corn Laws or the Reform of our Parliamentary Constitution. The issue has been finally decided by the establishment, for that country exclusively, of a peculiar system of land tenure, with rents fixed by judicial arbitration, and with security of possession during fifteen years, allowing liberty of the tenant to sell his holding for that term. We can only hope that the operation of this new system, as it gradually extends over the country, will prove a cure for agrarian disputes, and an encouragement to agricultural industry and thrift; so that, in the long run, neither the landlord nor the tenant, if the fixed rents be henceforth punctually paid, will have serious cause to complain of its effect upon their pecuniary interests. Its effect, however, upon the social condition and habits of the Irish people is difficult to prognosticate. But it can hardly fail to alter the position of the landowning gentry and nobility, and to be a fresh element in the domestic politics of Ireland, the prospect of which is by no means clear. We believe, indeed, that there is not, among the Irish rural peasantry, any such deep-rooted antipathy to the connection with England as would appear from the atrocious plots of the Fenian conspirators and the insolent declamation of professional agitators who claim to act for the nation.

Turning from home to foreign complications, the outlook is not free from anxiety with regard to that quarter of the Old World, the Levant or eastern shores of the Mediterranean, where political tempests are wont to arise. Our military expedition in Egypt, for which the appointed commander, Sir Garnet Wolseley, has arrived at Alexandria, and for which all the troops have been dispatched both from England and from India, can do its work. British forces, once introduced into the country, must, no doubt, remain there until a satisfactory solution has been obtained; but it is impossible to predict when the Khedive, even with the Sultan's goodwill, can be expected to maintain his government without some external assistance of this kind. Mr. Gladstone declares, in perfect sincerity, that her Majesty's Ministers have no intention of permanent military occupation of Egypt; but a permanent Turkish garrison is deemed equally objectionable, and probably no Convention for this purpose could be arranged that would be approved by France and other European Powers. These difficulties seem but too likely to occur, at whatever period, and by whatever course of events, by a victorious campaign of the British army, the resistance of the Egyptian revolutionary faction may be overcome. The stability of the future settlement cannot be secured by isolated British action taking a line adverse to the views of the Porte and independent of the moral support of the Great Powers, except by dint of long-continued efforts and heavy sacrifices, for which public opinion here is hardly prepared. If the Great Powers, including Germany and Russia, are sincerely disposed to lend their support to British policy at Constantinople, and can induce the Sultan to bring his authority in Egypt to uphold the Khedive's Government when the British troops are withdrawn, all may yet be well.

An incident of agreeable personal interest, which has taken place this week, exemplifies the unique position of the Royal Lady who presides over a vast Empire, in contact with a marvellous variety of subject and neighbouring races of mankind. Cetewayo, the defeated and captive Zulu King, was admitted on Monday to an interview with our gracious Queen at Osborne; and her Majesty, by the advice of her Secretary of State for the Colonies, has decided that Cetewayo shall be restored to his reign, upon certain conditions, over the greater part of the former Zulu Kingdom. We believe that this resolution has been inspired by no romantic or sentimental generosity towards a brave and honourable Native African Prince who was maligned and unfairly treated. The British Government has of late begun to discover that, in some parts of South Africa, as well as in some provinces of India, there exist nations which will not readily accept our direct administration, but which may be safely left to their hereditary rulers controlled by a wise and faithful British Resident, with a prohibition of wars between them and their neighbours, and with a strict limitation of their military force. This system, which is henceforth to be adopted with the Zulus and with the Basutos, has been approved by the experience of similar arrangements in connection with our Indian Empire; and we trust it will have the best effects. To force our civilisation, such as it is, either upon heathen and barbarous races, or upon Mohammedans and Asiatics who cherish principles of social morality totally different from ours, is a dangerous undertaking; and the attempt is too liable to be accompanied, like the religious Crusades of former ages, with acts of cruelty and injustice. Annexation of territory for any such object is to be strongly deprecated by all true friends of humanity, and by those who hold that consistent equity is the better part of prudence, even for so powerful a State as Great Britain.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The estimable gentleman who, from beautiful Sevenoaks, wrote to the *Times* to propose that persons found guilty of the "enormous crime" of comforting the Queen's enemies by corresponding with Arabi Pasha should be publicly executed as Traitors is very dissatisfied with the comments made in this page on his remarkable proposal. His protest arrived too late for insertion last week. I am very glad to give publicity to it now.

(1) The statement that I demand the public hanging, drawing, and quartering of Englishmen who shall be convicted of corresponding with Arabi Pasha is incorrect. When I wrote the letter to which you have referred I knew that the punishment for High Treason had been reduced by the 33-34 Victoria, cap. xxxiii, sec. 31, to simple hanging. (2) I am told that I must see there are difficulties in the way of carrying out in their entirety the horrible directions of the statute of Edward III. As to this I observe that the famous declaratory statute contains no horrible direction, and no directions of any kind concerning modes of execution. (3) Your objection to my use of the words "public execution" is founded on an error. The Act of Parliament which provides that capital criminals shall be hanged in private is applicable to sentences for murder only. "An execution for treason," says Mr. Justice Stephen, in his Digest of the Criminal Law, "would therefore, it would seem, have to be public." (4) You ask whether the offence of conveying intelligence to an enemy might not be met by the provisions of a statute for the punishment of a crime known as Treason-Felony. This is a question for a lawyer. But I have carefully read the statute 11 and 12 Vict., cap. xii., and, in the absence of any authority to the contrary, have come to the conclusion that the political offence above mentioned is not one of the felonies specified by the statute cited.

It follows, then, that the gentleman would have Fenians and other rebels convicted of actually levying war against the Queen sentenced to penal servitude only; but that he would have offenders convicted of corresponding with Arabi Pasha publicly hanged. He must know that the Crown and Government Security Act, in creating the (then) new offence of treason-felony, was designed to deal with traitors of the highest kind, but with the special intent of reducing the Traitor to a mere vulgar felon, who could be dressed in convict garb and put to convict toil, and was thereby wholly deprived of the romantic and picturesque aspect which he had formerly worn, and which had sometimes gained for him misdirected sympathy.

Mem.: Mr. William Smith O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher ("Meagher of the Sword") were convicted of High Treason in 1848 under the old law. Asked whether he had anything to say why the capital sentence should not be passed upon him, Thomas Francis Meagher (I knew him long afterwards in the United States, and found him a capital fellow) arose, and talked somewhat theatrically about "standing up in that dock, with the shadows of death around him." At this deliverance there was some hilarity in court: it being perfectly well known that the Government had no intention of hanging, drawing, and quartering Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and their confederates. They were transported for life. Mr. Smith O'Brien, a wrong-headed but otherwise blameless and accomplished gentleman, was afterwards pardoned. "Meagher of the Sword" was drowned in one of the American rivers during the Civil War, in which he served as a General, on the Federal side.

The plain truth is that, unless a foreign foe were actually within our borders, or a serious rebellion raging in the land, public opinion would not sanction the hanging, in public or in private, of any person for High Treason. In 1812 two men, named Cundell and Smith, were hanged and beheaded on the roof of the lodge of Horsemonger-lane Jail for having, as British subjects, been captured in the French service in the Isle of France. Their defence (Henry Brougham was their counsel) was that they assumed the French uniform in order to effect their escape to England. The jury recommended the prisoners to mercy, and the Attorney-General (the stern Sir Vicary Gibbs), who conducted the prosecution, burst into tears as he was moving for the judgment of the Court. Eight years afterwards Arthur Thistlewood and the rest of the Cato-street Conspirators were hanged and beheaded in front of the Debtors' Door at Newgate. Little sympathy was felt for these criminals, who had formed a horrible plot to murder the Cabinet Ministers *en bloc*; and Thistlewood himself had slain a courageous Bow-street officer. But, since the doing to death of the Cato-street gang on May Day, 1820, nobody has been executed in England for high treason. Frost, Williams, and Jones were taken in the act of levying war against the Queen; but they were not hanged. The "Manchester Martyrs" and the Clerkenwell "Explosionist" were executed, not for treason, but for murder; and I scarcely think that, in the year 1882, public opinion would permit the setting up again of the most dreadful of all scaffolds, the political one, even to oblige the estimable gentleman at Sevenoaks.

American ladies and gentlemen who may chance to read this column (by-the-way, the Federals, after the suppression of the Confederates and after hanging the murderers of President Lincoln, did not put one political prisoner to death), will you kindly tell me whether you have ever met in any book published on "the other side," with such a word as "Fredish." I ask in the interests of philology. I have been reading in an old magazine (Sir Richard Phillips's "Monthly," for April, 1805) an article on a proposed ship canal to be cut through the Isthmus of Panama, and therein I note that "a free opening for Fredish commerce to Porto Bello would supply the inhabitants from the river Nicaragua to the Carraccas on the Atlantic, from Guatemala to Chili on the Pacific Ocean with inestimable facilities for intercommunication. In a foot-note I find the explanation that in 1805 "Fredish" as "a barbarous word lately introduced into the United States as synonymous to 'American.'" But I want to know who first coined the word "Fredish," and when it became obsolete.

Mem.: The Spanish Government of the day rejected the Panama Canal proposition "on the ground that it would deprive the Pacific of so much water as to leave their harbours

on that side dry; and on this have a tendency to overflow the Spanish West Indies and the seacoast of the continent." I should like (but that I am reluctant to spoil a set of the dear old "Monthly") to have the Panama Canal article bound up with all the newspaper and magazine articles written against the Channel Tunnel, the correspondence between Sir Edward Watkin and the Board of Trade, and, in particular, that remarkable protest in the *Nineteenth Century* against the construction of the Tunnel signed by lords and generals, and "poets, chemists, fiddlers, statesmen, and buffoons"—Helio-gabalus and Jack the Painter. It might be as well, too, to add to the farrago the Parliamentary utterances of Lord Palmerston and others against the Suez Canal, which would never have been made but for the wonderful energy and perseverance of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps.

But "Fredish" avant (till I can hear from some American correspondent). There comes to me, in the *Shanghai Mercury* of June 8, a word quite new to me, and which is positively delicious. It is "squeeze-pidgin." The writer of the article good humouredly commenting on some remarks of mine in this column respecting some Chinese coal-mines which had been officially closed, lest the "Earth Dragon" should be offended, goes on to remark:—

We wonder if "G. A. S." has grasped the mystery of "feng-shui"? We believe the Old Dragon was stirred up with a long pole at Kaiping only for the purpose of "squeeze-pidgin." The astrologer had tails of sycee in his eye; and the best way to secure them was to make the Old Dragon shake his tail. The mines are to be worked, but a large portion of the profits, if any, will have to be sent to Peking.

"Squeeze-pidgin," I infer, is an official putting on of "the screw," a mandarinic device for extracting tails of sycee silver from profitable industries and dividing the spoils among the wearers of peacock feathers and high-class buttons. "Squeeze-pidgin" should at once be naturalised in the American, the Russian, the Spanish, and the Italian languages. Do we make any use of the "squeeze-pidgin" in this country? Oh, no! we never do; or, if we do, we never mention it.

I should very much like to see registered "The Universal Squeeze-Pidgin and Moral Suasion Company, Unlimited," for the purpose of guaranteeing (for a consideration) all kinds of nice things, favourable notices of pictures, poems, novels, and plays, orders for the theatres, bank managerships, invitations to dinners, balls, and garden parties, contracts, head-masterships of schools, chicken and champagne, and so forth.

The newspapers have enabled us to sup full of horrors on the hideous Chatou murder case. Do not think that I am about to sicken you with any of the revolting details of Fenayrou, his wife, and his brother. I have merely made a few entries in my criminal common-place book of the curious features of the case. What do you think of Fenayrou having purchased a wild bear trap in which he intended to confine his victim (as Xit the dwarf in Mr. Ainsworth's romance of "The Tower of London" was confined in the "Scavenger's Daughter" while he was being examined by Simon Renard)? Aubert was to be held in the trap while Fenayrou lectured him, and told him how he meant to put him to death; but the murderers were in a hurry, and the trap idea was abandoned.

What do you think of the murderess Marie Fenayrou, after dining sumptuously at a restaurant with her husband and his brother, finding that she had half an hour to spare before her rendezvous with the wretched man whom she was to decoy to his death, and spending that half hour on her knees before an altar in the Church of St. Louis d'Antin? Samuel Taylor Coleridge might have treated Madame Fenayrou's orisons as a "psychological curiosity." I have common-placed her next to Mrs. Maria Manning, who having, with the assistance of her husband, dug in her kitchen a grave, in which the merry pair intended to deposit the corpse of Mr. Patrick O'Connor after they had murdered him, placed a flagstone over the hole, and, having asked Mr. O'Connor to dinner, roasted a goose "*coram sepulcro*:"—an expression, by-the-way, which was objected to as bad Latin when used in an epitaph by the late Dean Stanley.

Well, even as great men are said to approach their inferiors by different ways for the same end, murderers go about their horrible business, each according to his or her idiosyncrasy. One of the wretches who in 1830 murdered a lad, supposed to be a poor Italian boy named Carlo Ferrari, for the sake of his body, which they intended to sell to the surgeons, set the unwitting victim to play with his children before proceeding to burke him.

Murders in France are growing more and more elaborately and melodramatically horrible every year. I firmly believe that many of the crimes are due to the perusal of the unutterably abominable novels which are continually spawned by the press—which go through the newspaper feuilletons first, and are then republished in book form, passing frequently through from twenty to thirty editions. I do not allude to the novels of M. Emile Zola. He is a moralist, after a fashion; although his ethics are expounded in very unseemly language. But every railway bookstall in France has teemed, since the fall of the Second Empire, with cheap novels of what may be termed the "Court of Assize, Prefecture of Police, and Morgue" kind. These shameful productions are greedily read by the smaller *bourgeoisie*, and between such horrible romance-reading and a stage the performances of which are, as a rule, fundamentally demoralising, Republican France is scarcely, I should say, in a very healthy condition, so far as its literature is concerned.

Mem.: Do not think that the sentence of penal servitude for life passed on Marie Fenayrou (in this country she would be hanged) is altogether analogous to a life sentence in England. There is, I believe, no ticket-of-leave system in

France, and should Marie Fenayrou live till she is eighty—that is to say, half a century longer, she will still remain in durance. Such a punishment may be almost regarded as worse than death.

Behold a pleasing sample of the Anonymous Correspondent:—

Sir,—I was both surprised and hurt to read your selfish remarks respecting the Bank Holiday in your "Echoes" for this week. You must certainly have lost a host of friends by your one-sided and unfair arguments. I heard myself one gentleman say at the dining-room where I get my lunch, in Regent-street, that he would never call for the "Illustrated" again for the purpose of reading your "Echoes."

And so on. The threat of the gentleman at the Regent-street restaurant never to read the "Echoes" again is, indeed, a sad blow; but I must try and bear up under the affliction, even as Mrs. Gamp (so Dickens tells us) bore up when she disposed of the remains of the late Mr. Gamp for the benefit of science.

Please to look in the current number of *Punch* at Mr. Du Maurier's picture of "A Seaside Bank Holiday." The views of that humorous and keenly observant artist seem to tally pretty closely with my own on the subject of the "Festival of St. Lubbock." I do not grudge the hard-working bank clerks and other slaves of the counting-house their well-deserved holidays; but I do object and I do protest against the audacious perversion of Sir John Lubbock's Act, by the turning out, four times a year *en masse*, of the inhabitants of an immense city, some of whom, no doubt, enjoy their outing thoroughly, but a very large number of whom squander their money at the public-houses, lose—for the sake of one day's idleness—half a week's wages, and convert the "Festival" into a Carnival of fighting, drunkenness, and profligacy. As to my being "selfish" in the matter, the imputation is simply absurd. My tradespeople take care (so long as I pay them) that I shall not want for anything on a Bank Holiday, nor on any other day. I write on behalf of multitudes of other middle-class people who cannot, or who do not, wish to scramble out of town on "St. Lubbock's" Day, and who are put to serious inconvenience by the closing of the shops.

In the matter of the John Dory, "B. B.," an old friend (how do you do, Sir?) reminds me that there is a plausible derivation of John Dory from "janitore," the doorkeeper, alluding to St. Peter and the piece of tribute money found in the fish's mouth; the fish bears the impress of St. Peter's finger and thumb. The common French name of John Dory is "poisson de St. Pierre."

Thus my correspondent; and, turning to Cassell's "Popular Natural History," vol. iv., page 109, I find "John Dory, as the name of a fish, may be a corruption of the Italian 'janitore' or the gate-keeper; or the French 'jaune dorée' or gilded yellow." But there is no such Italian word as "janitore." At least, I find it neither in Millhouse nor in Graglia. The Italian equivalents for the Latin "janitor" are "portiere," "portinajo," and "custode." It may be archaic or poetic, or Low Latin; but I know it not. And, again, the peculiarity of the John Dory, the "finger and thumb" impress—is that not shared by the haddock?

No; the part of the Distressed Compiler is not altogether a highway of roses; nor are his sands of life composed exclusively of diamond-dust. "W. L." writes from Nottingham:—

About twelve or fifteen months ago a volume of poems was published, by whom I cannot tell, neither can I remember the name of the author; but a somewhat lengthy critique of the poems appeared in one of the London morning papers. Among the extracts given was one entitled "Old Letters," which may help you to discover for me, if you can, the names of the author and the publisher.

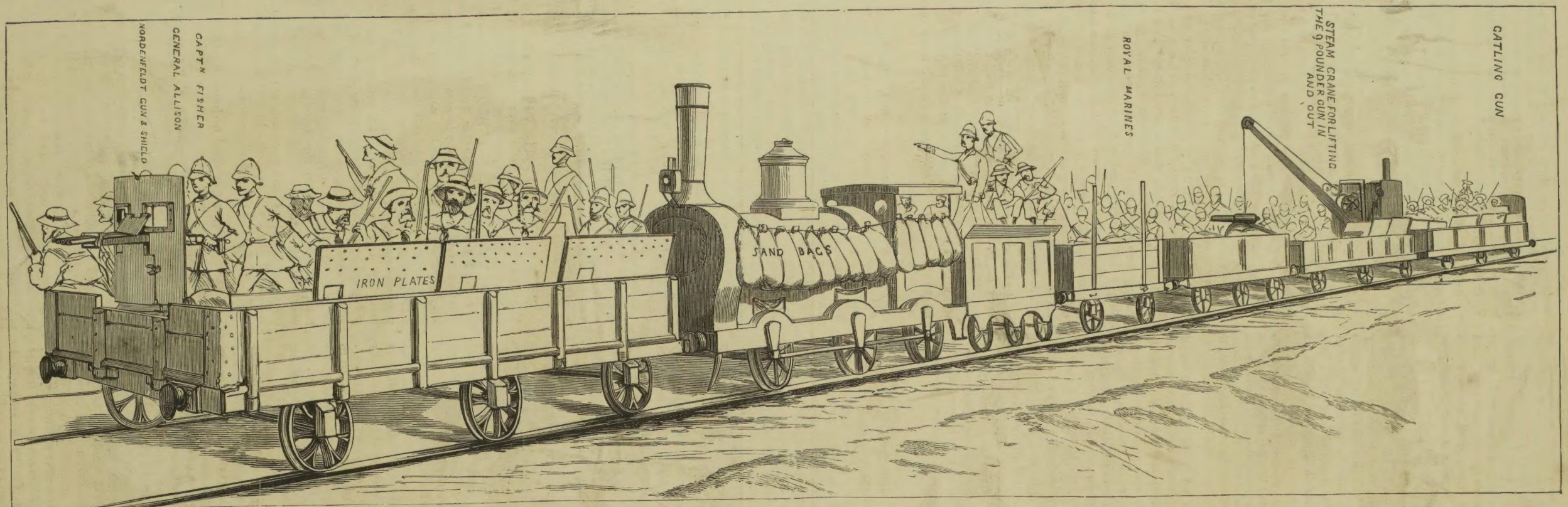
P.S.—I shall anxiously await the next "Echoes."

"Now look here," I feel inclined imploringly to ask, with the exasperated Mr. Toole in the "Birthplace of Podgers" (next to "The Goose with the Golden Eggs" the funniest of modern farces). Look here! Here I am, a working man. I've one hour for my dinner (Mr. Toole's was a boiled rabbit). I have to work ten hours a day to earn my livelihood and pay the tax-gatherer, who demands a heavy percentage of the income which one has not yet earned, and which (as one may die or go blind or mad before the end of the next financial year) one may never earn at all. And yet you expect me to hunt up a poem by an author whose name you forget, published by a bookseller whose name you cannot remember, and reviewed in a newspaper of the title of which you have no knowledge. But I will do my best to oblige the gentleman, because I went to Nottingham lately, and everybody was very kind to me there. Come forth, O Poet of the unknown book! Stand revealed, Oh rhymester on "Old Letters;" and I will give the Nottingham gentleman, privately, the information which he seeks.

I should very much liked to have had the "intelligent foreigner present with me at the Mansion House on Wednesday, the ninth instant, on the occasion of the banquet given by the Lord Mayor to her Majesty's Ministers. There are very few pomps and vanities which (in the absence of court pageantry) we can show the I. F. without being "kinder" ashamed of them; but a full-dress banquet in the Egyptian Hall, with the Chief Magistrate in his gold robe, and the officers of his household round him, and nearly all the male guests in uniform or in court dress, and a brilliant gathering of ladies, glittering with diamonds, is one of the stateliest pageants that the world can show. And I have seen nearly all of them. I remember once having dear Gustave Doré as my neighbour at a Mansion House banquet; and he was fairly "taken aback" by the splendour of the scene. "Mr. Mace" and "Mr. Sword" impressed him wonderfully; but the "Loving Cup" "finished him," metaphorically speaking.

Mem.: The costume worn by Mr. Gladstone (who spoke very eloquently) was gorgeously suggestive of the uniform of Captain Corcoran in "H.M.S. Pinafore." G. A. S.

THE WAR IN EGYPT: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ARMoured TRAIN ON THE RAILWAY NEAR ALEXANDRIA.



PUTTING UP TEMPORARY SHOPS AMONG THE RUINS IN THE GRAND SQUARE, ALEXANDRIA.



SOLDIERS BARGAINING WITH EGYPTIANS AT ALEXANDRIA.



SAILORS RIDING DONKEYS AT PORT SAID.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

We publish a number of Illustrations, from Sketches by our two Special Artists, Mr. Melton Prior at Alexandria and Mr. Schönberg at Port Said, showing various scenes and incidents of the military campaign which has now commenced against the Egyptian revolutionary army led by Arabi Pasha. The British Commander-in-Chief, Sir Garnet Wolseley, arrived at Alexandria on Wednesday last. The other Generals of our forces, Sir John Acland, second in command, Generals Willis and Sir E. B. Hamley, commanding Army Divisions, and the Generals of Brigades, Sir Evelyn Wood, the Duke of Connaught, and others, are now at the theatre of war. The Guards and most of the other troops have been landed in excellent condition; and the last portion of this considerable military expedition has been dispatched from England, while the Indian contingent, commanded by Sir Herbert Macpherson, is about to enter Egypt by way of Suez, that town and port having been occupied by a British naval force, under Admiral Sir William Hewitt. It is expected that active operations will begin without delay. A reserve force of 3000 men will be sent to Malta and Cyprus, for reinforcement of the army in Egypt, if required.

On Friday week, the Duke of Connaught, with Generals Sir John Acland, Willis, and Sir Archibald Alison, visited the English outposts at Ramleh pumping station, where a good view could be obtained of Arabi's pickets and main defence in front of Kafr Dowar. Hundreds of men were still at work within 5000 yards of our own lines at Ramleh. It could be seen that a formidable Redan, with embankment of considerable height, was being constructed on the extreme right flank opposite Ramleh and between Siyof and El Mandara. This, of course, is to protect the enemy's advance or retreat on the Aboukir line. The Superb, which was anchored close in shore, threw four or five shells close to Arab working parties in the entrenchments, and the task of dismantling the Redan by a well-directed fire from our ships will not be very difficult when the time for a renewal of active hostilities shall have arrived. It is supposed that Arabi has 16,000 men, soldiers and labourers, at Alexandria, and 5000 at Aboukir. He also has, according to the most trustworthy accounts, 7000 or 8000 between Cairo and the Suez Canal. Of the latter he is said to have been drawing away several battalions lately to help in the defence of Kafr Dowar. This would indicate that his first plan of operations has been modified since Sir Archibald Alison's reconnaissance on Saturday, the 5th inst. We give several Illustrations of that engagement, which was described, from the General's despatches, in our last publication. The death of Lieutenant Howard Vyse, of the 60th King's Regiment (Royal Rifles), the first officer of the Army killed in this Egyptian Campaign, is the subject of one of our Artist's Sketches. This young officer, who received a wound in the femoral artery, and bled to death in ten minutes, is among the earliest victims of the war. The sketch represents the scene of his being carried off the field by his comrade, Lieutenant Piggott, and three soldiers, while others, under Captain Parr, are fighting behind to cover the party.

The ironclad or armoured railway train, equipped by the seamen of the Naval Brigade under command of Captain Fisher, of H.M.S. Inflexible, was also described in our last; but we now add to the former Illustrations those of this highly original warlike contrivance travelling along the line from Alexandria, and the Naval Brigade skirmishing in advance of it, when engaged in supporting the military reconnaissance of the 5th inst., towards King Osman, or Kindji Osman, the nearest point of Arabi Pasha's fortified position. An armoured railway train was used by the defenders of Paris in 1871; and Mr. J. Evelyn Liardet took out a patent for such an invention, with very ingenious mechanical appliances, in the following year.

It is observed by a correspondent of the *Daily News* that Arabi has adopted Todleben's principal of engineering defence—that is, to advance your works against the attacking party. The telegrams report some action of this kind at the village of Sheikh Ibrahim Pacha, on the Alexandria side of Egypt. The first advance was from Zagazig to Tel-el-Kebir, which is spoken of as becoming "a fortified camp." Later intelligence announces the occupation of the Naffisheh Station, or Junction on the Zagazig and Suez line, with the short branch to Ismailia. This is a very bold move, in which Arabi maintains his character for resolution. He is said to have sent 2000 men and four guns to this point. These guns might be advanced across the sand nearer to Ismailia, so as to disturb transports or the landing of troops. But transports are not likely to venture near Ismailia, nor will troops probably land there, without the presence of some of our gun-boats, if not heavier vessels. Arabi's four guns and 2000 men will no doubt keep a good margin between them and the sandy shores of Lake Timsah. If these men throw up defensive works, it will give fighting to our troops at once on their disembarking on that particular part of the position; but a flank movement could easily be made. The position includes the Fresh Water Canal, so that water will not be wanting to them.

Port Said, with the Mediterranean entrance of the Suez Canal, and with the British and other European ships of war now lying there, affords the subjects of our second Special Artist's Sketches for this week. The port is entirely artificial, and is formed by two rough, narrow, and low breakwaters, inclosing an area of some 450 acres, with an average depth of only 13 ft. or 14 ft. of water, except in the ship channel (about 300 ft. wide) leading to the inner basins, where the depth is from 25 ft. to 28 ft. The western breakwater, which extends for 6940 ft. at right angles to the shore, and is slightly curved to the eastward towards its extremity, was commenced in 1860, and carried out about 1300 ft.; beyond which point, and at a short distance from it, was deposited a heap of stones that was surrounded by iron piles, and from its detached position was called "the island." The work was then left untouched till 1866, when the breakwater was joined to the island, and it was continued to its present length, and finished in 1868. From the mainland to the island the breakwater is formed on its inner side of a bank of rubble stones, surmounted by a promenade, over which the spray breaks with a very moderate north-west wind, and on the outer or sea front of concrete blocks; but beyond the island to its termination it is entirely constructed of large blocks of artificial stone, composed of one part of French hydraulic lime with two parts of sand, and some of which were transferred to it from the eastern breakwater. This latter, which also consists of large masses of concrete, is of more recent construction, extending to about 6020 feet, and converging towards the western harbour. Such is the harbour of Port Said. It cannot, according to these authorities, be considered as a harbour either in respect of extent or depth for vessels of large tonnage and great draught; but, slightly improved and well maintained, it has, as we have seen, nobly served its purpose. Near the commencement of the West Mole is the lighthouse, the tower of which, composed of a solid mass of concrete, is 160 ft. high, lighted by an electric light flashing every twenty seconds, and visible at a distance of twenty miles. Three other light-

houses of the same height, though differing in construction, have been erected along the coast between the fort and Alexandria. It is interesting to know that the solid blocks of concrete or artificial stone so extensively used have, at least below water, become firmer and more trustworthy by reason of the growth of seaweed upon them. Port Said is a town regularly laid out in streets and squares, with docks, quays, churches, hospitals, mosques, and hotels, and all the adjuncts of a seaport. Fresh water is supplied to it from Ismailia, half-way on the Suez Canal. The town, we are told, no longer presents the same busy appearance which it did when it was the head-quarters of the engineering work; but the increasing traffic through the isthmus always imparts a certain activity to the place.

The sketches of minor incidents, both at Port Said and at Alexandria, are those of the British sailors disporting themselves in a ride on the native donkeys; British soldiers trying to conduct a bargaining conversation, by means of finger-signs and head-shaking, with native cake-sellers, in the absence of an Arabic interpreter; and that of the superior tradespeople, in the Grand Square of Alexandria, putting up temporary wooden shops amidst the ruins of their handsome business houses.

The greatest uncertainty still prevails, up to the time of the present writing on Wednesday evening, with regard to the intentions of the Turkish Government. The draughts of proposed military conventions to regulate the employment of the Sultan's troops in Egypt, and of a proclamation by which the Sultan would declare Arabi Pasha to be a rebel, have been published in Constantinople correspondence; but these documents have not been formally promulgated. At Alexandria, in the mean time, two decrees of the Khedive have been promulgated. The first makes known to the civil and military authorities of the Isthmus of Suez that the British forces are charged to re-establish order in Egypt, and to occupy all points that may be considered useful for operations against the rebels. Any opposition to this order is to constitute a violation of the Khedive's commands, and offenders will be exposed to the gravest consequences. The second decree authorises the commander of the British Fleet to take measures to prevent the importation of coal or munitions of war along the coast between Alexandria and Port Said.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley issued on Wednesday morning, with the authority of the Khedive, a proclamation addressed to the people of Egypt. It states that "the General commanding the British army desires to make known that her Majesty's Government has sent troops to the country with the sole object of re-establishing the authority of the Khedive. The army, therefore, only fights against those who are in rebellion against his Highness. All peaceful inhabitants will be treated with kindness, and no acts of violence will be committed against their religion. Their mosques, their families, and their property will be respected. All supplies which may be wanted will be paid for, and the inhabitants are invited to bring them. The General commanding will be glad to receive the visits of all chiefs who are disposed to assist in repressing the rebellion against the Khedive, who is the lawful ruler of Egypt, appointed by the Sultan."

No active military operations of importance have taken place in the past week. There have been several light reconnaissance excursions from the British outposts; and on Tuesday and Wednesday morning, before daybreak, small parties so employed had a little skirmishing with the Bedouins, killing a few of these. Two naval officers, Lieutenant Smith-Dorrien and Lieutenant Hamilton, without an escort, walked eighteen miles in the night to the enemy's position, but were discovered on their approach, and escaped with some difficulty.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Although, including the transpontine and the East-End houses, there must be some twenty theatres open in London in this instant week of August, there is little for the critic who is not very much addicted to the industrial pursuit of making bricks without straw to write about. The culminating effort of the summer season of 1882 was, undoubtedly, the production of "Pluck" at Drury Lane. I hear that since the first act the long "waits" between the tableaux have been considerably abbreviated, and that in some places the dialogue has been shortened; and that the whole piece plays more crisply than it did at first. I hope sincerely that it will attract good houses until within at least a measurable distance of Christmas; for the triumphant success of the recurring Christmas "Annuals" of Mr. E. L. Blanchard has come to be looked upon as a foregone conclusion. If only for the sake of the large numbers of industrious and hard working people to whom a grand spectacular drama at Drury Lane Theatre gives employment, a genuine "Drury Lane Triumph" is always to be hailed with unmingled pleasure; but it is (in the long run) mischievous to the management and unjust to the public to laud as a "triumph" that which, in reality, has only secured a very moderate amount of acceptance. "The Lane" is, even under the present dispensation of the "Sensational and Domestic" drama, in a better way than it was when, in 1812, in a debate in the House of Lords on the Patent Theatres, the Duke of Norfolk spoke of the stage of the National Theatre as being "degraded by disgusting representations of monsters from Africa and other objects equally improper." But it will be for Mr. Augustus Harris to take counsel with himself and his trusted advisers to decide whether his future *répertoire* is to be exclusively confined to dramas of the "World," "Youth," and "Pluck" kind, which afford scarcely any opportunity for the display of real histrionic merit or of real scene-painting—to say nothing of brilliant and picturesque costumes—and the incidents of which are, of necessity, mainly drawn from the records of the police courts and the occasional paragraphs about "frightful accidents," "extensive fires," "fatal accidents," and "remarkable discoveries." Life, the philosopher observed some time since, is "not all beer and skittles." Happily, also, it is not all "sensation" of the Central Criminal Court, Thames Police Gallery, and St. Giles's lodging-house order. If Mr. Harris and his coadjutors in playrighting are determined to adhere to dramas depicting only modern life, and that life chiefly metropolitan, they could put the scene-painters to work on plenty of tableaux most picturesque and most interesting, but in which the action of the piece could be carried on without any reference to wearisome or revolting stories of forgery, swindling, arson, and murder. I have never seen early morning in Covent Garden market adequately represented on the stage; the Ladies' Mile in the Park, with real carriages and real horses, is yet a desideratum. I should like to see the representation of a fête at the Crystal Palace on Old Drury's capacious stage; a fancy fair at the Horticultural, a moonlight concert at the Botanical, a garden party at some great nobleman's mansion, a fancy-dress ball at Willis's Rooms, a public dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern (arrest of the villain for high treason, just after he has made "the speech of the evening," and presented the funds of the charity with a cheque for five hundred guineas)—all these might be a welcome and

even a wholesome change after a dreary succession of "criminal interiors," houses on fire, and "catastrophes on the river." Possibly the lessee and manager knows his own business best, and is also under the impression that he can gauge to a hair's breadth the taste of his audiences; but in this last respect he may be mistaken. Genuine "Drury Lane Triumphs" were, in days gone by, achieved at Drury Lane by spectacular dramas not at all of the "penny dreadful writ large" order. Mr. Andrew Halliday's "domestically sensational" "Great City" (including a real hansom cab and horse) was a triumph; but it was not more successful than the same clever dramatist's "Amy Robsart" and "King o' Scots." "Manfred," even,—perhaps the gloomiest spectacle ever placed on the stage, was, owing to elaborate spectacle and splendid scenery, a distinct success. I do not maintain that the "penny dreadful" mine is altogether exhausted; but I do maintain that it is imprudent to keep continually working the same vein.

Mr. Charles Reade's powerful and "morally improving" play of "Drink" is the attraction at the Adelphi, and Mr. Charles Warner, Miss Fannie Leslie, and Miss Amy Roselle deserve the personal patronage and support of the United Kingdom Alliance, the Good Templars, and "General" Booth, with all his army, horse, foot, and dragoons. At the Gaiety the sempiternal "Aladdin" once more lights his fascinating (and sacred) lamp; and Miss Nellie Farren and Miss Connie Gilchrist do their best to console us for the temporary absence of the Third Muse, Miss Kate Vaughan. At the Gaiety also in "Aladdin," that most promising of our younger comedians, Mr. Robert Brough, has made a successful appearance. The "Romany Rye" valiantly holds its own at the Princess's; "Patience" has not yet worn out patience at the Savoy; and "Babil and Bijou" is as popular as ever at the Alhambra.

I hope that there will be soon something new at the Playhouses to write about; for I have no intention of taking an autumn vacation, and have, indeed, ordered a new set of fetters wherewith to chain myself to the oar. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

PROVINCIAL TRIENNIAL FESTIVALS.

Three important provincial Festivals will be held this year, it being the triennial recurrence of each.

The earliest and greatest of these will be the meeting at Birmingham, which begins on Tuesday, Aug. 29, and terminates on the following Friday. Several new works will be produced there, chief among which is M. Gounod's oratorio, "The Redemption," which will be conducted by himself; "Graziella," a cantata, by Sir J. Benedict; "The Holy City," a sacred cantata, by Mr. A. R. Gaul; "Psyche," a cantata, by Herr Gade; an orchestral serenade, by Mr. C. V. Stanford; and a symphony, by Mr. C. H. Parry, being also novelties forming items in the Birmingham programme, which likewise includes the repetition of many standard works, the Festival opening with Mendelssohn's "Elijah," according to the appropriate custom followed ever since its first production there in 1846, conducted by the composer. The concluding performance—on the Friday evening—will consist of a repetition of Gounod's oratorio. The solo vocalists are: Mesdames Albani, Patey, Trebelli, and Marie Roze; Misses A. Williams and E. Farnol; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Santley, Mr. F. King, and Signor Foli. The London rehearsals for the Birmingham Festival begin, at St. George's Hall, on Monday morning next; the local full rehearsals—in the Townhall—being fixed for the following Saturday and Monday. This will be the twelfth occasion of Sir Michael Costa's co-operation as conductor of these festivals, his expected presence on the forthcoming occasion being a matter for special congratulation, after his recent severe illness.

The next festival in order of date will be the 159th meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, at the first-named city—beginning on Sept. 12 and ending on Sept. 15. The programme in this instance includes a selection from Molique's little-known oratorio, "Abraham" (which was produced at the Norwich Festival of 1860), and Dr. Garrett's sacred cantata, "The Shunamite," which was first performed by the Cambridge University Choral Society in June last—an absolute novelty being Mrs. Meadows White's setting of Collins's "Ode to the Passions," which is to be given at the first of the evening concerts in the Shirehall. The oratorio performances in the Cathedral—besides those just specified—will include "Elijah," "Judas Maccabeus" (a selection), Goetz's 137th Psalm, Bach's "Magnificat" in D major, "St. Paul," Beethoven's Mass in C, and "The Messiah."

The British Festival will open on Tuesday, Oct. 17, closing on the Friday following. The performances take place in the Colston Hall, Bristol. "Elijah" will be given on the first morning, the evening programme including Beethoven's Mass in D ("Missa Solemnis") and a miscellaneous selection. On Wednesday morning, M. Gounod's new oratorio "Redemption" will be performed; "Spring" (from Haydn's "Seasons"), and a miscellaneous selection, being announced for the evening. Thursday morning will be appropriated to Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," and on Thursday evening "Jason," a new cantata by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, will be produced—it having been composed specially for this Festival; "The Messiah," on Friday morning, being the final performance. Mr. Charles Hallé will be the conductor—his celebrated band and the Bristol Festival choir will co-operate on the occasion; and Mr. Hallé will also be the solo pianist. The principal vocalists named are: Miss A. Williams, Mesdames Patey and Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. H. Kearton, Mr. R. Hilton, Mr. M. Worlock, and Mr. Santley.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, conducted by Mr. A. Gwynllym Crowe, are running a successful career. The opening night—already noticed by us—was followed by a "classical" night, which included effective orchestral performances of Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, an arrangement (by Mr. Crowe) of subjects from the same composer's opera "Die Zauberflöte," Schubert's overture to "Rosamunde," and Reinecke's prelude to "King Manfred." The instrumental selection also included Mr. Carrodus's fine rendering of the Andante and Finale of Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, and Miss Maggie Okey's execution of the slow movement and Rondo from Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat. Vocal pieces were effectively sung by Mdlle. Elly Warnots, Madame Enriquez, and Mr. Thurley Beale.

Under the title of "Mr. Willing's Choir" four performances are announced to be given at St. James's Hall on Dec. 12, Jan. 30, March 20, and May 1. At the first concert Gade's "Psyche" and Handel's "Acis and Galatea" are to be performed, "Elijah" being promised for the second, and "The Messiah" for the third occasion; the fourth programme being miscellaneous, and including some new work. The vocalists already engaged are: Madame Marie Roze, Misses A. Williams, H. Coward, M. Davies, Orridge, and Rosse, and Madame Patey; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. A. James, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. F. King, Mr. C. Henry, and Mr. L. Thomas; other engagements being contemplated. Mr. Willing will conduct.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

It is evident from the experience of the Stock Exchange settlement concluded to-day that the intrinsic condition of the markets is exceptionally sound. Stock was in no case in superabundant supply, while in many instances there was actual scarcity. And not only is the position sound, but the influences in force and in prospect are favourable. What could be better, for example, than the weather as it has been for several weeks past? And instead of having another disastrous grain harvest, agriculturists are looking for a fully good one in both quality and quantity. Certainly the new grain already marketed is fetching high prices, while continued brilliant weather makes daily more secure the prospect of the ungathered crops quite equalling those already cut. Then the Egyptian difficulty is gradually emerging from the surrounding uncertainties, and apparently very little military and diplomatic success will secure to us a preponderating control over the Egypt of the future. A further considerable advance has in consequence taken place in all Egyptian stocks. Spanish have also been in active demand in connection with the conversion scheme, and speculative counters like Mexican and Peruvian are rising. Most railways have benefited by the weather, which favours in a high degree both holiday and agricultural traffic, while in London and North-Western the upward movement has been especially conspicuous. Last week the stock rose 5 on the dividend, and it is still rising, notwithstanding the high point at which the price is. In contrast with the buoyancy of home railway property is the dullness of American rails, they being adversely affected by the prospect of the European demand for American grain being greatly less than was expected. It is noticeable that Imperial Ottoman Bank shares have risen upon the fresh financial operations with the Sultan's Government in connection with the Egyptian expedition; but the position of Turkish bondholders is rendered still more insecure by their fresh borrowings. The prospect of good traffic comparisons has caused a further great rise in Mexican railway stocks. Electric light shares continue to recede, while gas stocks are advancing. On a dividend of 10 per cent per annum as compared with 12½ for the previous five half years, London General Omnibus stock has fallen several per cent.

Complaint can no longer be made of the unprofitableness of the London money market, as, while the Bank rate is 3 per cent, the working rate of the open market is 2½ to 2¾, or as near the standard as is compatible with that competition with the Bank of England which the open market always likes to be appreciable. Fresh withdrawals of gold for Italy, in addition to certain miscellaneous requirements, are the cause of this fresh movement. In consequence of this further change attention has been directed to the exceptionally low scale of interest allowed for deposits, it having a few weeks back, it will be remembered, been reduced from 2 and 2½, to first 1½ and 2, and then to 1½ and 1¾. An early return to more usual rates may be looked for, and the step may be taken before these lines are in print, but as I write those who have to decide are hampered by the fact that money for day to day purposes remains almost unobtainable, and certainly does not realise more than 1 per cent per annum. The future is, however, now so much clearer than it was that depositors may make quite sure that they have gone through the worst of the period of depression, and that for some time to come they will do better than of late. It should not be overlooked, however, that the banks have all along given 2 per cent for deposit money, and they will, of course, make no movement until the Bank rate is raised.

At the statutory meeting of the South-Eastern (Brush) Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, reference was naturally made to the unsuccessful application to the Committee of the Stock Exchange for a quotation. The company are eligible for admission to the official list under all the specified conditions in the published rules of the Committee, but there is a clause which might be regarded as covering the company's case, under which a company must be of "sufficient magnitude and importance." From what the chairman of the company said at the meeting, the committee decided to defer quotation until £50,000 had been paid up, and as it was originally designed to make a call of £1 per share in June last, there was little hardship in the decision; but, as the company have "no immediate prospect of utilising the money advantageously," that instalment has not been called, and, consequently, the company remains without quotation. This is unfortunate for the shareholders, as it undoubtedly impairs the marketability of the shares; but there can be no doubt that if more capital cannot be used it is better not to call it up.

The formation of joint-stock companies is proceeding at a very great pace; but the totals just issued from Somerset House should not be received without the qualification that a large portion of the increase in 1880 and 1881 was due to the re-registration of banking companies under Sir Stafford Northcote's Act. As much as eighty millions of capital is so accounted for; and as the total registered in the two years was £379,100,000, this deduction would bring the average down to about 150 millions for each year. It is, however, several years since such a total as this was reached. In 1873, during the coal and iron inflation, there was something like it, but, that year apart, there has been nothing approaching the present scale of joint-stock company forming since the wild period immediately preceding the crash of 1866, while in recent dull years the figures have not reached one third of the present totals.

Speaking in exposition of the report for the past half year, the chairman of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway said that their percentage of working expenses had been the lowest they had ever had, and the interesting table included in the report shows that while for the first half of the year the working cost rose from 56.52 in 1880 to 57.68 in 1881, as the result of the snowstorms, it was this year 56.33. A few years ago the scale ranged between 60 and 70 per cent, and in 1860 was even 71½. But the present reduced percentage is very high. The average experience of the railways of the United Kingdom is, let me repeat, 52 per cent, so that there is much yet to be done.

The Parcels Post arrangements have been referred to in most of the railway reports, but only in that of the London and North-Western Company, I think, are the financial consequences estimated. "The terms are that the companies receive 55 per cent of the gross receipts of parcels carried by railway, which involves an immediate loss of revenue; but it is hoped that the advantages the Post Office propose to afford the public will so develop the parcels trade that ultimately the loss will disappear." All the companies agree in this, that their own parcel rates must be lowered to meet the competition from the Post Office.

T. S.

The Ministerial Whitebait Dinner took place at Greenwich on Wednesday.

THE COURT.

The unflinching interest evinced by the Queen in her army led her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, to Southampton on the 9th inst. on the departure of the transports Greece, Grecian, Olympus, and City of New York, with troops for Egypt. The Royal party went on board the Greece, where they were received by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and other commanding officers. Her Majesty made a tour of the ship; and Lieutenant-Colonel Pope, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, commanding the troops on board, was presented to her. On leaving, the Royal party, in the Alberta, steamed into the dock, and witnessed the going out of the other vessels; subsequently, repassing them; the respective troops heartily cheering; the crew of the Royal yacht responding. Before returning to Osborne the Alberta steamed by the Bacchante, lying in Cowes Roads, her yards, with those of the Hector, being manned as the Queen passed. Her Majesty's dinner party the same evening included Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Albany, Lady Abercromby, Mdle. de Perpigna, the Marquis of Hartington, Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, Lieut.-Colonel Beadon, commanding the 2nd Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry (85th) at Parkhurst, and the Master of the Household.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived on a visit the next day. Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught drove to East Cowes Hill, and visited the East Cowes flower show and industrial exhibition. In the afternoon her Majesty, with their Royal Highnesses and the Duchess of Albany and Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, drove to the cricket-field, and witnessed for some time a match between the Osborne and Royal Yacht Cricket Clubs.

Yesterday week the Archduke and Archduchess Rainer of Austria visited her Majesty; they having been received at Portsmouth by the Equerry in Waiting, who crossed with them in the Alberta. Their Imperial Highnesses remained to luncheon, to which the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princes Albert Victor and George came. On leaving Osborne the Archduke and Archduchess visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on board the Osborne in Cowes Roads. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, Lady Abercromby, Lord and Lady Colville of Culross, Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, Lieutenant-General Gardiner, and Captain Edwards.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Connaught, with Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, embarked on board the Alberta on Saturday and steamed into Cowes Roads to visit the Bacchante; the Royal party being received on board by Captain Lord Charles Scott, and met there by the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their family. Her Majesty was conducted round the ship by Lord Charles Scott, and saw the cabins occupied by the Princes while serving on board. A Royal salute was fired by the Bacchante on the departure of the Queen. The Duchess of Albany went out in a steam-launch. The Rev. Canon Duckworth and the Rev. George Connor joined the Royal dinner circle.

Divine service was performed on Sunday at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia attending. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princes Albert Victor and George were of the dinner party.

Cetewayo and the Zulu chiefs Nyongcwana, Umkosana, and Ungobana were received by the Queen at Osborne on Monday, the Earl of Kimberley being present. Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Duchess of Albany were with her Majesty in the drawing-room during the reception; and the ladies and gentlemen of the household were in attendance. Mr. J. Bramston (Assistant Under-Secretary Colonial Office), Mr. H. C. Shepstone, and Mr. R. E. Dunn (interpreter) were presented to the Queen by Lord Kimberley. After the reception luncheon was served for Cetewayo and the Zulu chiefs, and they then left on their return to London.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, crossed in the Alberta to Portsmouth on Wednesday, and witnessed the embarkation of the draughts of the Commissariat and Transport Corps and regimental details ordered to take passage to Egypt in the transport Lydian Monarch, the troops being inspected by the Queen preparatory to their filing on board. For the accommodation of the Royal party a special pavilion was erected on the farewell jetty of the dockyard.

A Council was held by her Majesty yesterday (Friday), when Parliament was prorogued until Oct. 24.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany have left Osborne for a cruise in the Channel and on the French coast in the Lively.

The Queen has given £25 towards the restoration of the parish church of Newchurch, in the Isle of Wight.

Permission has been accorded by her Majesty for the members of the British Association, which meets at Southampton next week, to visit Osborne after her departure for Scotland.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Alexandria on the 10th inst., and visits were interchanged between himself and the Khedive. His Royal Highness is under canvas at Ramleh, where the Scots Guards, Grenadiers, and Coldstreams are encamped; the brigade of Guards being under his command.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses wound up their yachting expedition at Cowes last week. The Prince dined on board the Bacchante with its officers yesterday week; Lord Charles Scott presiding. On Saturday he visited the Seaflower training-brig; and on Sunday his Royal Highness, with the Princess and his sons, dined with the Queen. On Monday the Prince and Princess, with their family, left the Isle of Wight for town, staying en route at Southsea, where an address, congratulatory upon the safe return of their sons, was presented to their Royal Highnesses. The Royal party afterwards attended a grand concert, given at the new Concert Pavilion, Southsea Clarence Esplanade Pier, in aid of the funds of the Royal College of Music, the occasion being the opening of the pavilion. Their Royal Highnesses subsequently left for Marlborough House; and in the evening the Prince and Princess, with their sons, went to the Princess's Theatre. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, visited the Premier at his residence in Downing-street, and the Earl of Northbrook at the Admiralty, on Tuesday; and also, with the Princess, paid a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and in the evening their Royal Highnesses, with their sons, were at Drury Lane Theatre. The Prince and Princess go to Homburg and Wiesbaden, where his Royal Highness will take a course of the waters.

The Duchess of Teck, with her children, has taken up her residence at White Lodge, Richmond Park. Her Royal Highness was present at the annual review of the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry, held yesterday week in the Old Deer Park, Richmond. The Duchess has consented to distribute Lady Peck's prizes at the annual gathering of the National Orphan Home, Ham-common, on Sept. 12.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, travelling as Count and Countess Schwerin, have arrived at the Marine Hotel, Ventnor.

IRELAND.

Dublin was the scene of considerable festivity on Tuesday. Green banners and arches decorated the streets, and green sashes were worn by many of the people. The occasion of the rejoicing was the unveiling of the O'Connell statue and the opening of the Exhibition of Irish Arts and Manufactures.

The monument to O'Connell, completed by Mr. Brock from the designs of the late J. H. Foley, was unveiled and formally handed over to the Corporation by the Monument Committee, in the presence of a vast concourse of persons, the greater number of whom had marched from St. Stephen's Green in procession. Mr. Gray, M.P., High Sheriff, on behalf of the Committee, read an address to the Lord Mayor, who, in his reply, referred to the difficulties which the great Liberator had to surmount, and the victories which he won during his political career. Mr. Parnell, M.P., on being called for, made a few observations, remarking that the freedom of the Irish people was the goal to which they should aim, and to attain which all their strength and energies should be directed. The monument stands at the river end of Sackville-street, and close by the beautiful bridge which was originally designated "Carlisle," but which is henceforth to be named after the most popular of all Irishmen. It is graceful in design and finish, and consists of three distinct parts—a square solid base, including two gradients; a cylindrical drum resting on the base, with fifty allegorical figures in alto-relievo; the whole being surmounted by the figure of O'Connell.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation, the representatives of fifty Irish municipalities, members of Parliament, Trade Societies, bodies of Land Leaguers and Home Rulers, and delegates from England, Scotland, and America—altogether numbering about four thousand—proceeded in the afternoon to the Exhibition building, which was formally opened, amidst the most enthusiastic applause. The Lord Mayor, who performed the ceremony, said that the success of the Exhibition was a tribute to the energy and self-reliance of the trades and working classes. It was not desired to exclude the productions or manufactures of other lands, but rather to encourage and develop their own. The exhibition building itself is well designed and laid out picturesquely, though with a view to the utmost economy of space. It covers an area of 33,000 square yards, or about two acres and a quarter. The structure is of wood and glass, with corrugated iron for a portion of the walls and roofing. The exhibits are numerous, and chiefly of an industrial character. Many are of the highest class. The machinery department is well filled, and contains specimens of Dublin manufacturers' design and work. Every important Dublin firm is represented, and there is scarcely any industry established, at all events in the midland and southern districts of the country, that is not amply illustrated. The exhibition, while it has pre-eminently this industrial character, is not without other features.

In the evening there were illuminations.

Mr. Gray, M.P., High Sheriff of the City of Dublin, was on Wednesday sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and ordered to pay a fine of £500, for contempt of Court, in publishing a letter and article in the *Freeman's Journal* concerning the jury in the recent murder trial, in which Hynes was convicted for the assassination of Doloughy. Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, the writer of the letter, and Mr. Davitt were put out of court. Mr. Gray was handed over to the custody of the City Coroner, who conveyed him to Richmond Prison. The intervention of the Coroner was necessary, as Mr. Gray filled the office of Sheriff. Mr. Gray is, at the conclusion of his term of imprisonment, to find sureties—himself in £5000, and two others in £2000 each—to keep the peace for six months; in default, to be imprisoned for a further period of three months.

In the City Hall on Wednesday, the freedom of the city was conferred upon Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, M.P.'s in the presence of a large assemblage. The news of the imprisonment of Mr. Gray was made known shortly before the proceedings began, and was received with general surprise and consternation. When his name was called on the roll of Councillors there was immense cheering. Mr. Parnell having signed the roll of freemen, said as there was a cessation of freedom of speech in Ireland he would not venture to touch upon general politics. The Irish representatives had gained some things for Ireland; but they were as yet only on the threshold of measures of large reform. An increase in the number of the members of the Irish party would, he believed, enable them to gain the great object of reform—namely, the restoration of the legislative independence of Ireland. Mr. Dillon followed, denouncing the Union.

Lord Spencer, on the 10th inst., inspected the Dublin Constabulary, and, having eulogised the loyalty of the Force in the past, promised the immediate distribution of the money just granted by Parliament, and said the Government were considering the question of increased pay.

The Ladies' Land League was dissolved on the 10th inst., and its work will be undertaken by a new organisation.

The trial of Francis Hynes, a young farmer, for having murdered John Doloughy, near Ennis, terminated at the Dublin Commission Court on Saturday last. Doloughy was an agricultural labourer, who, after the accused, for whom he worked, had been evicted from a farm, continued in the employment of his successor. The principal evidence against the accused was the declaration of the victim made shortly before his death, to the effect that Hynes shot him. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to death.

Rorke, Connor, Savage, and Costello, the sons of respectable farmers, were, on the 10th inst., convicted, in the Commission Court, Dublin, for committing a raid upon the premises of Mrs. Maybury, a widow lady, in the county Kerry. On the prisoners were found documents of an incriminatory character, proving the existence of a widespread illegal conspiracy throughout the south-west districts of Ireland. They were sentenced on Monday by Mr. Justice Lawson. His Lordship said he would endeavour to make moonlighting less fashionable in the district. He sentenced Rorke to fifteen years', and the three others to ten years' penal servitude. His Lordship also sentenced William Kenny to penal servitude for life for attacking two soldiers and firing a revolver at one of them near Mullingar. Three young men were charged before Mr. Justice Lawson and a special jury with feloniously and maliciously wounding John Sullivan, at Mallow, on April 4 last, with intent to kill and murder him. The offence was an agrarian one. The injured man himself was among the witnesses; and the result was that the three prisoners, Kinsella, Bryan, and Duggan were found guilty, and sentenced, respectively, to twenty, fifteen, and ten years' penal servitude.

Sub-Constable Edward Brown was shot at Parsonstown last Saturday, and died at midnight. The assassin escaped through a public-house, no one attempting to arrest him.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: NAVAL BRIGADE SKIRMISHING IN FRONT OF THE IRONCLAD TRAIN.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing of the past few days may be dismissed in a dozen lines, as the time between the Lewes and York meetings is invariably a dull one. The very smart performance of Marden (10 st. 3 lb.) in the Westminster Cup was quite the feature of the second day at Kempton Park, as, but for being shut in when he attempted to come through inside the distance, he would have been able to give 38 lb. to Lord Hartington's unnamed son of Cremorne and Chaplet. There were two days of plating, pure and unalloyed, at Windsor; and Paisley was chiefly noticeable for the continued success of the Duke of Montrose, who generally has a benefit at this gathering. Lord Zetland was well to the fore at Stockton on Tuesday, his Amalfi proving a little too good for Tarry Woo and three others in the Zetland Biennial; whilst old Hardrada, who must now be quite "past mark of mouth," won another race. Watts rode both these, as well as two other winners during the day. There was a very fair field for the Stockton Handicap, which fell to Berzenze (8 st. 3 lb.), after a very close finish with Clinkumbell (7 st. 3 lb.), and the former has thus earned a 10 lb. penalty for the Ebor Handicap, which must quite extinguish his chance for that race. Pretty good sport was witnessed at Egham, where Marden carried his 10 st. to the front in the Three-Year-Old Stakes, but the few backers of Refiner were not at all pleased to see him eased to let up his stable companion, the favourite.

Owing to Parliament sitting so much later than usual, grouse-shooting did not begin on many moors last Saturday; but, as far as can be gathered from reports that have come in from various parts of the country, the prospects of a good season are wonderfully favourable. Little or no trace of disease was perceptible, and birds were generally numerous, well grown, and strong on the wing. The great heat that prevailed last Saturday prevented all but the most energetic sportsmen from working very hard, still some capital bags were made. Reports from all parts of Yorkshire are very favourable, though the opening of the season was by no means generally observed there, as the Dukes of Portland, Devonshire, and Rutland, and other prominent sportsmen, postponed a commencement for a few days. At Blairgowrie the coverts are large, and composed of strong, healthy birds. The sportsmen generally were early astir. With the exception of a diseased bird here and there, the low ground was all that could be desired. Near Aberdeen the "Twelfth" broke with every sign of as warm a day as any in the season. Sportsmen were astir at daylight, and met with good sport. Later in the day they found plenty of birds on the moors, but the terrific heat prevented that energetic following of the game which is usually characteristic of the opening day. The prospects of sport at Dingwall were not so encouraging as was at first expected. A large number of young birds were drowned by the heavy rains early in July, and the cold weather in April hindered early hatching. There are, therefore, a large number of second broods. The earlier-hatched birds are strong, and afford satisfactory sport. All the shooting-lodges in this district are fully occupied. Shooting commenced on the Welsh moors early in the morning, many sportsmen having left Cheshire for Flintshire and Denbighshire at daybreak. The weather was very fine, and some good bags were made. No symptoms of disease appeared among the grouse, and broods are reported to be both numerous and strong.

A continuance of dry weather assisted batsmen to compile some very heavy scores last week; indeed, the state of the ground gave bowlers little or no chance. The Canterbury Week—the Goodwood of cricket—was wonderfully successful, and the match between the Australians and Kent attracted an immense number of spectators. For the Colonial team, which won by seven wickets, Messrs. Massie (54 and 42), Blackham (62), and Jones (59) all scored freely, as did Bannerman (47); and had Messrs. Tylecote (not out, 100), Patterson (59), and Wilson (57 and 50) received any support from the other members of the Kent Eleven, the finish would have been a good deal closer. On the third day of the match a handsome testimonial, in the shape of a pair of silver candelabra, was presented to Lord Harris, in recognition of his great services to Kentish cricket. The second match of the week was between Kent and Middlesex, and the hop county again succumbed, this time by ten wickets. Lord Harris (72 and 101) batted grandly, but no one else "came off;" whilst Messrs. Thornton (70), Pearson (88), Vernon (46), and the Hon. E. Lyttelton (40), all did well for the winners. Great as is the interest generally evoked by the Canterbury week, it must be admitted that, for the past few days, cricketers have thought of little else but the match between the Australians and the Players of England, and the glorious victory of the latter, in a single innings with 34 runs to spare, has roused general enthusiasm. Barnes (87) and Maurice Read (130) were the heroes of the match, and upwards of £40 was subscribed on the ground for the latter, who at once generously presented Barnes with a ten-pound note. Mr. Horan (47) made top score for the losers; but Morley and Peate were bowling far too well to allow much to be done in the way of run-getting, and the players, as a body, fielded, if anything, better than their opponents, famous as the latter are in that important department of the game. Lancashire has beaten Gloucestershire by 13 runs, after a very hard-fought match. Messrs. Hornby (63), Taylor (51), and Haigh (80), aided by Barlow (not out, 58), and Robinson (67 and 41), were the chief contributors to two very long scores, and, as usual, the southern county had to rely mainly on Messrs. W. G. Grace (86 and 25) and E. M. Grace (122). Lancashire defeated Somersetshire by nine wickets. Mr. Taylor (62) being the only one on either side to run up a noteworthy score. A match between the United Service and Nondescripts, last week, almost rivalled the famous Orleans and Rickling Green game for heavy scoring. For the Service, Captain Spens (386), Sergeant M'Dermott (111), and Lieutenant Jones (86) helped to make up a total of 734, to which the Nondescripts replied with 308 for four wickets, Messrs. W. J. Ford (100), F. P. Francis (95), and W. B. Green (not out, 97) all doing remarkably well. Captain Spens's 386 is the highest individual score made this season.

Though the yachting season is now pretty well over, there have been several regattas held during the last few days. At that of the Royal London Yacht Club, the prize for vessels exceeding 80 tons was won by the Miranda, which just beat the Samona on her time allowance; the Lorna gave up before completing the course. There were also three entries in a race for cutters not exceeding 40 tons, when the Sleuthhound, which has done so well this season, had matters pretty much her own way, both the Silver Star and Annasona meeting with accidents. An exciting incident occurred during the course of this race. At the buoy Annasona was close up to Sleuthhound, and when trying to pass her, she struck Sleuthhound, knocking the captain overboard and carrying away her own bowsprit. Fortunately Draper, the captain, was picked up, but he received a severe blow on the head from the bowsprit of the Annasona, and had his eyebrow badly cut. Very small entries were obtained for the various races of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta; indeed, the Samona was unopposed for a prize of £100 given by Sir Richard Sutton.

However, there were six starters for the Town Cup, which fell to the Annasona. The Samona came in first for the principal contest on the last day; but first and second prizes were taken by the Silver Star and the Miranda respectively, on their time allowances. The Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta is in progress at the time of writing; and there was some good racing on Tuesday, though the weather proved too rough to be altogether pleasant.

The race for the Wingfield Sculls will take place on Monday. We understand that Lowndes, the holder, has resigned, so the contest will lie between Payne and Grove, the two challengers.

This (Saturday) afternoon the amateur championship will be swum for in the Edgbaston Reservoir, Birmingham. All the best men of the day have entered, including J. P. Taylor (Newcastle S.C.), who will win the cup outright if he secures it upon this occasion.

The archers of North and South Wilts, and also the archers of the Blackmore Vale, held during the past week, in delightful weather, their annual gatherings. The Wiltshire clubs met in Wilton Park, the seat of Lord Pembroke, and the victory fell to the lot of South Wilts. First prizes for hits were taken by Mrs. Everett and Mr. Rooke, and first prizes for scores by Mrs. Kane and Miss Ripley. The winners of prizes for best golds were Mr. Everett and Miss Paley. The Blackmore Vale Archers extended their meeting over two days and combined lawn-tennis. On the ladies' side, Miss G. Fox won the prize for the greatest gross score, and Miss Glazebrook took the prize for the gross score of the day. On the gentlemen's side, Mr. Morton took the prize for the gross score. Captain Thomas had the prize for the most central gold of the day. Mr. Wallis, of Weymouth, was the winner of the prize at both meetings for most golds. Mrs. Tyrwhitt-Drake was the lady-paramount of the meeting. Miss Holt and Mr. H. Okeden took first prizes for lawn-tennis.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Business in the Chambers on the 9th inst. was mostly of a formal nature, and the decree closing the Session was read in the Senate by M. Duclerc and in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Brisson.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the final and authentic results of the Census taken last December. The total population numbers 37,672,000, against 36,905,000 in 1876. The most striking fact demonstrated by the figures is the influx of population into the large towns. The forty-seven towns of upwards of 30,000 inhabitants show an increase of 562,000 souls. These forty-seven towns comprise nearly one sixth of the total population.

Last Saturday the Pecq murder trial concluded. The jury found the three prisoners guilty, but with extenuating circumstances in the case of Gabrielle and Lucien Fenayrou. The Court awarded 3000f. to be paid by the representatives of the convicts to the Aubert family; and sentenced Marin Fenayrou to be executed, his wife to penal servitude for life, and his brother Lucien to seven years' penal servitude.

M. Saint Paul has offered the Academy of Medicine a sum of 25,000f. to found a prize for the discovery of a cure for diphtheria. The competition is open to all the world, and not confined to the medical profession.

Frederick Gaillardet, one of the authors of the celebrated melodrama of "La Tour de Nesle," died recently at Plessi-Bouchard, of which commune he was Mayor.

SWITZERLAND.

The proceedings in connection with the international musical festival and competition at Geneva began last Saturday with the official reception of the representatives of the 200 Swiss and foreign choral and other societies, who take part in the proceedings. On Sunday twenty-four vocal and instrumental concerts were given at the theatre of the Conservatoire and in the principal churches. The societies, which number 8000 members, marched in procession through the town. On Monday there were promenade concerts on the lake, a general illumination, and a Venetian fête.

ITALY.

Festivities on a grand scale took place on Monday at Brescia, on the occasion of the inauguration of a monument in that city to Arnaldo di Brescia, the famous reforming priest, who in the twelfth century waged war against the temporal power of the Church. Four Cabinet Ministers took part in the proceedings; the Senate and Lower Chamber were represented by deputations; and about 150 societies, political, industrial, and military, sent large contingents.

The Antarctic Expedition has been wrecked at Cape Horn, and the members of the expedition have been saved by the English cutter Allen Goden.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William, who arrived home at Babelsberg yesterday week, received an enthusiastic greeting both from the public and from the Empress and the numerous members of the Imperial family in Potsdam. His Majesty showed an extraordinary elasticity of gait and freshness of complexion, and appeared in excellent health and spirits. The Empress has sustained some injury from a fall.

King George of Greece, instead of proceeding direct to Wiesbaden, went in strict incognito direct to Berlin yesterday week, and proceeded to Potsdam on a visit to the Emperor and Empress. On Saturday his Hellenic Majesty, who is travelling as the Duke of Misdra, resumed his journey to Wiesbaden.

Prince Charles, the aged brother of the Emperor, has recovered in a marvellous manner from his recent severe accident at Cassel, a compound fracture of the thigh. His Royal Highness has been able already to return to Berlin.

The King and Queen of Denmark, with the three young Princes and the two Princesses of Greece, arrived at Wiesbaden yesterday week. They are staying at the Park Hotel. Next month a family meeting takes place at the Castle of Rumpenheim, near Frankfurt, of the King and Queen of Denmark, the King and Queen of Greece, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Teck, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, and the Duke and Duchess of Nassau.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has accepted the resignation of M. d'Ordody, Hungarian Minister of Public Works, at the same time expressing grateful appreciation of his past services. Baron Kemeny, Minister of Commerce, will provisionally conduct the affairs of the department until the appointment of M. d'Ordody's successor.

On Monday the Archduke Karl Ludwig, the patron of the first International Exhibition of Pictures in Vienna, distributed the prizes. The distribution took place in the hall of the original building, and in the presence of several of the Ministers, Count Kalnoky included, and many of the members of the diplomatic corps. Count Edmund Zichy, the president, read an address, to which the Archduke replied by thanking him and the Committee for their successful exertions, and expressing the hope that by the co-operation of all there may be a repetition of it. Thirty gold medals were awarded.

Germany, France, and Austria-Hungary, which were most and best represented, got the largest share, but every country had some. England was not represented by pictures; but Mr. Joseph Boehm, the sculptor, received a gold medal. The painter and engraver, M. Gaillard, of Paris, received the great gold medal given by the Archduke.

RUSSIA.

The Czar and his family proceeded last week to the camp near the capital, where the military manoeuvres were engaged in by a force of about forty-five thousand men.

AMERICA.

The proposal of some Irish-American Land Leaguers to send assistance to Arabi Pasha has not been specially well received. The Central Union of Land Leaguers in Philadelphia disapproves of the project.

We learn from the *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia that immigration is active, though not equal to what it was last year: 6980 arrived in New York last week against 7318 in the same week last year. The demand for labour is good.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise intend paying an early visit to British Columbia; and the Mayor of Victoria, Vancouver Island, has called a public meeting to make arrangements for their reception.

An examination of the trade and navigation accounts of Canada for the year ending June, 1881, presented last Session, shows that the imports into the Dominion from Great Britain were 43,583,808 dols. during that period, against 30,933,130 dols. in 1879, when the new tariff came into operation. The imports from the United States for the same years were 31,704,112 dols. and 43,739,219 dols. respectively. These figures show that the imports into Canada from Great Britain are increasing steadily, and that those from the United States are decreasing. Another feature of Canadian statistics that is viewed with satisfaction is the increase in the foreign trade of Canada, both as regards imports and exports. This is particularly noticeable in connection with the Spanish and British West Indies, China, and Japan. Before the new fiscal arrangements came into force the foreign trade of Canada was gradually decreasing, but the revival of business and more favourable circumstances have caused the employment of British capital and shipping in place of American.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Durban correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Saturday, says:—"The Legislative Council has declined to reopen the Cetewayo question. The Constitutional Committee has brought up its reply to Lord Kimberley; it declines present acceptance of responsibility; asks for a further statement of the intentions of the Home Government regarding the troops and Zululand; and recommends an increased number of members, an extended franchise, and the adoption of the ballot." Peace has been restored between Mankoroete and Massiowu. More fighting has taken place between Montsioa and Moschete.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram from Wellington, on Saturday last, states that the Legislative Assembly of New Zealand has negatived a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

News has been received from Madeira that the war between the natives of Bonny and New Calabar has terminated, Consul Hewitt having adjudged both parties to blame, and amerced them in fines.

Cetewayo is to be restored to a part of his kingdom of Zululand on similar terms to those imposed by Sir Garnet Wolseley, when, after the war, he divided the country into thirteen districts, and appointed as many chiefs to rule over them.

SCIENCE AND ART.

The twenty-ninth report of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education states that the number of persons who have during the year 1881 attended the schools and classes of science and art in connection with the department are as follow:—61,177 attending science schools and classes in 1881, as against 60,871 in 1880, and 917,101 receiving instruction in art, showing an increase upon the previous year of 79,793. At the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines there were 46 regular and 139 occasional students. At the Royal College of Science for Ireland there were 16 associate or regular students, and 20 occasional students.

The lectures delivered in the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum were attended by 3788 persons. The evening lectures to working men at the Royal School of Mines were attended by 1472 persons, being 328 less than last year; and 211 science teachers attended the special courses of lectures provided for their instruction in the new science schools at South Kensington. The various courses of lectures delivered in connection with the department in Dublin were attended by about 850 persons. The total number of persons, therefore, who received direct instruction as students, or by means of lectures, in connection with the Science and Art Department in 1881, is 984,820, showing an increase as compared with the number in the previous year of 78,649, or 8·7 per cent.

The attendance at the Art and Educational Libraries at South Kensington and the National Library of Ireland in 1881 was 84,949, an increase of 765 over that of last year.

The museums and collections under the superintendence of the department in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh were last year visited by 2,464,538 persons, showing an increase of 132,095 on the number in 1880. The number of visitors to the South Kensington Museum has increased from 981,963 in 1880, to 1,017,024 in 1881.

The returns received of the number of visitors at the Local Art and Industrial Exhibitions, to which objects were contributed from the South Kensington Museum, show an attendance of 1,316,900 persons, as against 696,451 in 1880, or an increase of more than 95 per cent. The total number of persons who during the year 1881 attended the different institutions and exhibitions in connection with the department, has been 4,811,258. This total, compared with that of the previous year, presents an increase of 876,103.

Miss Jennie J. Young, of New York, has been announced to give on Friday evening, Aug. 18, her celebrated concert-lecture on Longfellow, his Life and Lyrics, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, in aid of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, Mr. Francis Bennock, a life-long friend of the poet, presides; and the juvenile band and pipers of the asylum take part in the entertainment.

Yesterday week, the Metropolitan Board of Works, before adjourning for the usual annual recess, accepted a tender for the rebuilding of the superstructure and the strengthening of Hammersmith-bridge, the cost to be £74,920. The Board received a report from the Building Act Committee with reference to the means of exit from theatres and music-halls.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Mid August sees a Parliamentary novelty—an adjournment in lieu of the accustomed prorogation. The differences between the two Houses with respect to the Arrears Bill for Ireland having been amicably settled—in the teeth of the Marquis of Salisbury's irreconcilable hostility—Mr. Gladstone was on Monday able to disclose the Ministerial programme. Briefly put, the Houses rise on Friday, Aug. 18, and are to reassemble on Tuesday, Oct. 24, solely to enable the Commons to complete the consideration of the new Rules of Procedure in the Lower House, as proposed by the Government. Never can a vacation of two months have been more acceptable to weary legislators.

As I ventured to anticipate would be the case, although Lord Salisbury persisted in an attitude of Amazonian coyness, the majority of the Lords protesting they would ne'er consent, consented, to the passing of the Arrears Bill. None the less were the consistent protests of the Marquis of Salisbury seasonable. The Irish Arrears Bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone was, in truth, utterly indefensible, regarded in any other light than that of a benevolent and charitable measure of relief. If the noble Marquis committed an error on the 10th inst., when the reamended bill came up for consideration, it was in sternly closing his eyes to the fact that it had only been introduced as a measure of compassion, and in rigidly applying the hard and fast rules of political economy to the hostile criticisms of its clauses. In the end, however, Lord Carlingford prevailed upon noble Lords to accept Mr. Gladstone's amendments (withdrawing the stings from Lord Salisbury's charges); and, the Arrears Bill passed at last, some two millions will now be available from the Irish Church Fund to help the most impoverished tenant farmers in Ireland to clear off arrears of rent when their right to eleemosynary aid is duly proved in Court.

The Marquis of Salisbury (as if to deny the rumours as to his resignation of the leadership of the Opposition in the House of Lords) on Tuesday abated not a jot of the acerbity with which he has been wont to epigrammatically assail Ministers. Thus, upon Earl Granville announcing the adjournment till Oct. 24, Lord Salisbury intimated that the Opposition would on that date be alive to any occasion for discussing the doings of the Government.

The Earl of Kimberley at the same sitting foreshadowed the conditional restoration of Cetewayo to Zululand, and gave Lord Salisbury an opening his Lordship was not slow to avail himself of. The Secretary for the Colonies, replying to the Earl of Milltown's controversial question, acknowledged that he had that day informed Cetewayo of the decision of the Government. It may be well to quote the noble Earl's own words. He said:—

Her Majesty's Government have determined to consider the possibility of making arrangements for the partial restoration of Cetewayo to Zululand, with proper safeguards and conditions. Some portion of the country, to be hereafter defined, will be reserved in order to meet obligations to those of the appointed chiefs and people who may not be willing to return under Cetewayo's rule. A British Resident will be maintained in Zululand, and Cetewayo will be required to enter into engagements similar to those by which the thirteen appointed chiefs are now bound, which specially include a prohibition to revive in any form the military system formerly prevailing. No portion of Zululand will be annexed to British territory.

"This is another step in the process of reversal," objected the Marquis of Salisbury, who furthermore argued against the restoration on every ground, and painted so diabolical a portrait of Cetewayo as to need all Lord Kimberley's skill to whitewash that sable monarch's character.

Another Saturday sitting of the Lower House! The last one was occupied with a discussion respecting the Irish Constabulary (whose dissatisfaction has been removed by the special grant of £180,000 in consideration of their overwork and risksome duties); and with a Post Office harangue from Mr. Fawcett, who remarked that the increase of the postmen's wages would cost the Exchequer £60,000 a year. The Postmaster-General afterwards gave the private telephone companies timely warning that the Post Office telephone would not interfere with their rights, but that they need not expect the Government to buy them up as they bought up the telegraph companies. The Appropriation Bill, sure sign of the beginning of the end, was thereafter read the first time.

The accounts of the Government of India were audited as tardily and as summarily as ever by the House of Commons. The noble Lord the Secretary for India was on Monday infected by the ponderosity of the figures he had to explain. The Marquis of Hartington, on the outset, bewailed his hard fate in having to introduce the Indian Budget so late in the Session. In this respect, it is on the cards that the noble Lord's lot may be a less unhappy one next year. For the sake of fellow-legislators doomed to listen to this annual financial statement, it is to be hoped his Lordship will for the future more carefully digest the mass of figures sent home from India, in order that he may present his case with something of the lucidity of style which characterised Mr. Edward Stanhope's speeches as Under-Secretary for India. Lord Hartington's Indian Budget gave a hopeful view of Indian finances; estimated the total expenditure for 1882-3 at the good round sum of £68,164,000; and reckoned that "the actual revenue in excess of the estimated revenue" would enable the Indian Government, "without much inconvenience," to meet the large extra charge of £1,800,000 for the contingent sent from India to Egypt to take part in the expedition against Arabi Pasha. Clear as usual in his incisive criticism, Mr. Stanhope was inclined to think that £6,368,000 was too large a sum to be expended in the year on public works; and, with respect to the reorganisation of the Indian Army, reminded the House that Sir Frederick Roberts was among the distinguished authorities who favoured the plan of substituting for the present system a supreme Commander-in-Chief, with four Lieutenant-Generals to command the four Army Corps stationed in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. Comments similarly apt were forthcoming from Lord George Hamilton. But, in the end, the Indian Budget was sanctioned.

The need for the exercise of some self-restraint and prudence on the part of an Irish member and an Irish editor has been practically enforced this week. For accusing Sir William Harcourt of making "a false statement," Mr. Callan was on Tuesday night suspended. On Wednesday, Mr. E. Dwyer Gray was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, fined £500, in addition to being required to find heavy bail as a security that he would thereafter keep the peace, the offence being the publication in the *Freeman's Journal* of charges suggestive of jury-packing on the part of the Irish Government.

It was to be gathered from the smart bout of words between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Edward Watkin on Tuesday that the Channel Tunnel boring is at length stopped; and that the Channel Tunnel question will be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses next year.

The Egyptian problem remains unsolved. On the 10th inst. Lord Elcho could only induce Mr. Gladstone to repeat what he had formerly said in explanation of the English expedition to restore good government in Egypt. On Tuesday, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett once again distinguished himself as the defender of the Porte; and Mr. O'Donnell levelled all his sarcasm

against Mr. Goschen for the alleged participation of his firm in Egyptian loan-mongering, a soft impeachment which Mr. Goschen stoutly denied the justice of. Sir Wilfrid Lawson on Wednesday drew yet another speech on Egypt from Mr. Gladstone, who once more defended the action of England on the score that the Government only wished to restore order under the Khedive.

ENGLISH HISTORY AND POLITICS.

Such a title as *The Making of England*, which is that of Mr. J. R. Green's volume, published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., at once engages the sympathies of readers who are fond of their own country, and who have found Mr. Green's "History of England," on the whole, the most readable yet written. The present book is not so much a continuous narrative of historical incidents as a topographical and ethnological treatise, dealing with the Saxon, or rather English, conquest and settlement of our country; which topic, it will be remembered, was dismissed with slight mention at the beginning of Mr. Green's former work. It had indeed, to some extent, been anticipated by Mr. E. A. Freeman in the first volume of his "History of the Norman Conquest;" while the researches of Professor Stubbs and of Dr. Guest, the one examining early political and constitutional features of national life, the other revealing many points of interest in local antiquities, had contributed much additional knowledge. There was still need, however, of a special dissertation upon the entire subject; and Mr. Green's admirable talent of marshalling a vast array of facts so as to present broad general views of the conditions of a land and its people—which is, after all, the better part of history—could not have been more worthily employed. What he does not give us, probably because the materials are no longer extant, is a satisfactory account of Roman Britain, as it was during nearly four centuries before the arrival of the Jutes, the Saxons, and the Angles, upon the eastern and southern shores of this island. We know the Roman roads, fortifications, and military stations; we possess the remains of several Roman towns, and of the villas or mansions of Roman governors or other officers; but of the state of the people under Roman government we really know nothing at all. How they lived, what was their industry, trade, and wealth, what language they spoke, whether Latin or some Celtic tongue, what religion they were taught—for there are few or no traces of Christian worship—what degree of social or civic freedom they enjoyed, with what domestic manners and customs—we have no positive information. It is just as great a puzzle to know what became of the Romanised native population when the Saxons invaded and conquered the country, as far westward as the mountains of Wales, those of the Peak, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Cumberland; we cannot believe that they were all slaughtered, but we do not learn that any remained as serfs or slaves. Mr. Green is unable to solve these historical mysteries any better than Mr. Freeman and other learned inquirers; but he presents us with a beautifully clear and vivid description of the physical features of South Britain, now called England, as he conceives it to have existed in the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era, with its vast forests and morasses separating one region of habitable land from another; and he traces, with much sagacity, the devious and conflicting movements of different branches of the invading race, whom we must henceforth name the English, in their gradual occupation of this country. His exposition is much aided by a series of small sketch maps inserted in the text, but we would recommend also that the reader should look at any good map of the hills, rivers, plains, and other abiding physical features of England. It is a very interesting study; but that of the ethnological varieties of English population, as shown by local dialects of speech, and by differences of stature and complexion, and even of mental disposition, is yet more full of interest and instruction. In the last-mentioned department of inquiry, Mr. Green has not attempted to do much; and we should certainly have preferred this topic to the thrice-told tale of the rival kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex, in the seventh and eighth centuries, down to the union of the English nation under King Egbert. Must we write him Egbert?

Political dissertations, of an impartial character, aiming to show the permanent conditions and principles of British policy, without regard to any party questions of the day, are very commendable at the present time. We can heartily praise Mr. Lewis Sergeant, the author of "New Greece," for the tone and style of his book on *England's Policy, its Traditions and Problems* (Macniven and Wallace, Edinburgh). It is but fair, however, to say that this volume is animated by a strong predilection for what until very recently—until the Egyptian crisis—might be supposed to be Mr. Gladstone's Liberal principles in our dealings with foreign nations. Non-intervention in the domestic government of other States, which seemed an article of the Advanced Liberal creed not many weeks since, does not, indeed, command his explicit advocacy in these pages; but whenever the time shall return for again believing in that principle, much indirect support of it may be derived from the book now in hand. The author's method, however, is rather historical than judicial; and his sketch of the past course of our foreign policy, from the reign of William III., distinguishing the opposed views of Whig and Tory statesmen, the growth of a popular sympathy with foreign national struggles in the nineteenth century, the examples of Canning and Palmerston (before the second French Empire), the "Later Whig Policy," conducted by Lords Palmerston and Russell, and the subsequent "Developments" and "Divagations," of which the last has not yet been seen, affords a highly instructive study. Under the head of "Divagations," from 1874 to 1880, he bestows a decided reproof upon the conduct of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration with reference to the Eastern Question. His review of the acts of the present Liberal Government is comprised within the chapters entitled "The New Departure" and "The European Concert." Indeed, we must admit, this volume having been published several months ago, that another chapter of "Divagations" was scarcely to be expected here; but Mr. Sergeant's retrospect of political criticism, so far as it goes, may claim a due share of serious attention. "Democratic Diplomacy" and "Democratic Foreign Policy," which are the final themes of his treatise, belong, probably, to a remote future. It is not an encouraging prospect that lies before us. Truth and right, the dictates of equity and prudence, nevertheless continue to throw some light upon the study of our foreign affairs, in the past and in the present; and this volume gives some useful help to that study.

It is the social basis of the English Constitution and domestic policy, with the mutual bearings of different political powers and interests, that has engaged the pen of Mr. George Harwood. He wrote a book, some time ago, showing good reasons against the Disestablishment of the Church. Now he discourses of *The Coming Democracy*, in a thoughtful volume published by Macmillan and Co. We should like his style of writing better without such a profusion of trite poetical quotations, and of trivial or jocular illustrations, apparently

meant to enliven the strain of his remarks, to which they seldom add point or force. His views, in the main, are eminently sensible, free from passion and prejudice, and of a mildly hopeful complexion, though by no means confident or sanguine. The reader is often reminded of the general tone of Lord Derby's speeches upon things in general; and this, in our estimation, is giving to Mr. G. Harwood a high degree of credit for sound judgment and liberality of sentiment in his notions of public affairs. He is not in the least an alarmist, or at all afraid of the English democracy, though he does not seem to be very warmly enamoured of its approaching presence. It is composed, in his opinion, of a multitude of the working classes who have pretty much the same character, as Englishmen, that prevails among the Englishmen of the upper and middle classes, and who are likely to feel, think, talk, and act, much in the same way as Englishmen now exerting political power are wont to do. There is a good deal to be said for this reassuring view of the future of democracy in our own country, especially if there be a timely removal of objects of class contention; and Mr. Harwood's inquiry concerning these, how far the remaining privileges of aristocracy, for instance, are likely to excite popular envy and hostility, is not unprofitable. Treating first of the fabric of our legislative Constitution, he shows cause in favour of the Crown, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons. He thinks the only one of these three now in danger of losing its position is the House of Commons; and this because the working classes do not care for it, though the middle classes do. He would like, therefore, to see it reinforced by a fair proportion of real working-class members. He proceeds, in a division of his treatise called "Social Politics," to delineate, successively, the position of the "Upper Classes"—by which he means the landowners exclusively—the "Middle Classes," and the "Lower Classes," in relation to probable legislative changes, more particularly to the land laws; but he does not think of this question as inevitably decisive of the fate of England. Nor does he think it likely that the Coming Democracy will desire to abolish the Church Establishment. We hope, with him, that all will be for the best.

The judicious public spirit and enterprise of Messrs. Macmillan, in the production of their useful series of little political handbooks, called *The English Citizen*, merited a more frequent acknowledgment than we have had space and leisure to bestow. The most recently published of these small volumes is that treating of *Foreign Relations*, by Mr. Spencer Walpole; who wrote also that upon *The Electorate and the Legislature*—namely, the constitution of Parliament, more especially the House of Commons. He is the author of a "History of England from 1815;" and has a more accurate knowledge of the system and methods of official administration than many able political writers have possessed. The aim of this series, "*The English Citizen*," is not critical or polemical, or in any way speculative, but to furnish a correct and authentic description of each department of our government, and each broad field of political activity, as it exists, under one or another set of Ministers, in the present generation. The account of "Foreign Relations," however, goes back to the past, to the last century. We can here only recapitulate the subjects of the preceding volumes. The first was "Central Government," by Mr. H. D. Traill, being a concise description of the National Executive, the Cabinet, the Treasury, the Home Office, the Foreign, Colonial, and Indian Office, the War Office, the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, the Privy Council Committees, and other Departments of Government. "The National Budget," by Mr. A. J. Wilson, was an exact account of the whole machinery for collecting the revenue, and for dealing with the public debt and the public expenditure, the keeping of its vast and complicated accounts, and that of local taxation. Professor Stanley Jevons contributed "The State in Relation to Labour," an essay deserving the serious attention of every friend of the artisan class, or of the factory operatives, as explaining both the effects and the grounds of laws which directly concern them. "The Poor Law," by the Rev. T. W. Fowle, was retrospective as well as statistical; and the Hon. A. Elliott, M.P., in "The State and the Church," took a broad and independent view of ecclesiastical institutions. Among the volumes in preparation are those upon India and the Colonies, the Land Laws, the regulation of Trade, Justice and Police, Education, and other great public interests, which good citizens should wish to understand.

An essay on *Representative Government in England*, by Mr. David Syme (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.), enters more into speculative discussion upon the best means of remedying the evils besetting the action of Parliamentary parties, and the administrative weaknesses occasioned by the maxims of Cabinet responsibility. The author holds that there ought to be a more direct and immediate control exercised by constituents over the votes of their representatives in Parliament, and that Parliament should, in its turn, keep a direct control over each separate Ministerial Department. The drift of "The Coming Democracy" is likely enough to be in this direction.

The Cobden Club, after reprinting, at the request of Mr. Gladstone, the valuable series of essays, by nine different writers, on "Systems of Land Tenure in Various Countries," have prepared a volume of the same kind upon a large subject that was to have come before Parliament this Session. It is *Local Government and Taxation in the United Kingdom*, edited by Mr. J. W. Probyn, Secretary to the Cobden Club. The eight writers upon this occasion are the Hon. G. C. Brodrick, Mr. C. Dyke Acland, and Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, upon county, parochial, and rural district government, and the proposed County Boards; Mr. Firth, M.P., on London Corporation Reform; Mr. Thackeray Bunce on Municipal boroughs and urban districts; Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy, M.P., on the Irish, and Mr. W. Macdonald, on the Scottish conditions of the question; and Mr. J. Roland Phillips, on Local Taxation in England and Wales.

There were festivities at Canonteign on the 10th inst., in celebration of the coming of age of Viscount Exmouth. Canonteign, the family seat, is about nine miles from Exeter.

A largely attended representative conference of the pastors and delegates of English Congregational churches of North Wales was held at Rhyl on Monday. Mr. Thomas Davies presided. A good deal of time was devoted to considering if an effort should be made to pay off the building debts on the church property, amounting to £9000. Before the conference closed it was announced that one half that sum had been promised. A resolution approving of the Government steps in relation to higher education in Wales was passed, and also another in which the conference expressed to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone its continued confidence in him, its hearty congratulation on the remarkable success he has achieved, and its earnest desire that he may witness the still fuller triumph of his righteous and beneficent policy. Mr. Alderman Marshall presided at a public meeting at night, when able addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Guinness Rogers and R. W. Dale. The proceedings were most successful throughout.

THE WAR IN EGYPT: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



PORT SAID, WITH THE ENTRANCE TO THE SUEZ CANAL FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT JACKSON, R.N.

The only commissioned officer of the Royal Navy killed in the action with the forts of Alexandria on the 11th ult. was Lieutenant Francis Sydney Jackson, serving on board H.M.S. *Inflexible*. He was then severely wounded by a shell from the Egyptian batteries, and died some time afterwards; Mr. William Shannon, carpenter of the ship, was killed by another fragment of the same shell. We present the portrait of Lieutenant Jackson, who entered the service as a naval cadet in April, 1866; obtained a certificate at the Royal Naval College,

and, having gone through some years' active service as midshipman and Sub-Lieutenant, attained the grade of Lieutenant in October, 1876. He joined the *Inflexible* in October, last year. One of his brother officers writes from that ship to say, "He was loved and respected by all who knew him, and we feel his loss very much."

Captain Mills, C.M.G., late Under Colonial Secretary Cape of Good Hope, has been appointed to represent the colony in London as Agent-General.

THE LATE VICE-CONSUL CALVERT.

The death of Mr. Henry H. Calvert, late her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Alexandria, is much regretted by many of our countrymen and other Europeans who have visited the Levant. He had suffered much from fatigue and anxiety upon the occasion of the riot and massacre in Alexandria on Sunday, June 11, and was attacked by typhoid fever upon his removal to the Dardanelles, where he died on the 29th ult. His funeral next day, in the British Cemetery there, was attended by the whole of the Consular Corps in uniform, the Greek and



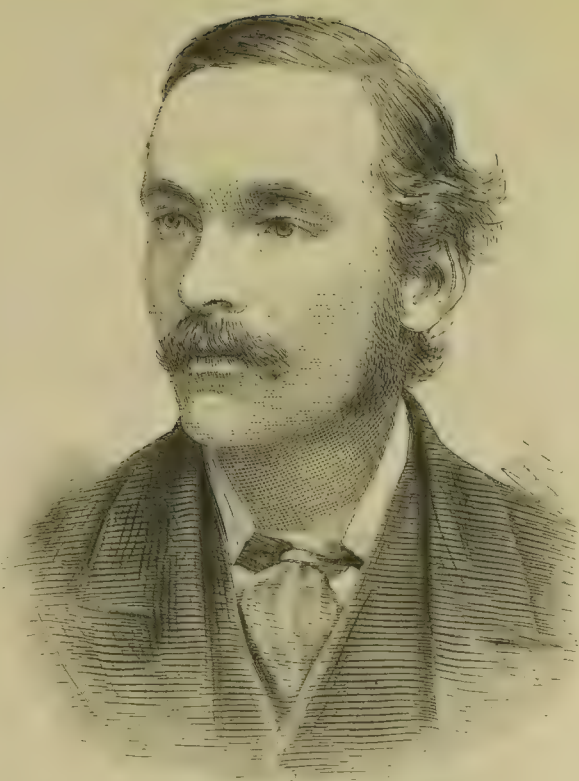
SHIPS OF WAR AT PORT SAID.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT F. S. JACKSON, R.N.,
OF H.M.S. INFLEXIBLE.



THE LATE MR. HENRY CALVERT,
VICE-CONSUL AT ALEXANDRIA.



THE LATE PROFESSOR F. M. HALFOUR,
KILLED ON MONT BLANC.



QUEEN MARY'S WELL, BARNCLUTH, HAMILTON.



BOTHWELL BRIDGE, ON THE CLYDE, NEAR HAMILTON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: DEATH OF LIEUTENANT HOWARD VYSE, SATURDAY, AUG. 5.—A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

Armenian Bishops of Leros and Rodosto, and their clergy, the Catholic Abbé, the chief Rabbi, the Turkish civil and military authorities, and many other persons of all creeds. The Union Jack which covered the coffin was borne by the German, Austrian, Russian, and Greek Consuls. On either side of the cortege was a long file of soldiers and zapchieks. The burial service was read by Mr. Maling, her Majesty's Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles, and short prayers were added by the Greek and Armenian Bishops. Mr. Henry Calvert had been resident in the East since 1838, and was for the last twenty-five years Vice-Consul at Alexandria. He was a botanist of some note, and a naturalist; but his valuable botanical and conchological collections, the work of a life-time, perished in the late conflagration at Alexandria. "He was," says the *Eastern Express*, "much beloved and esteemed in Egypt, where his long residence afforded opportunity for knowing and valuing the rare single-mindedness, unselfishness, and simplicity of his true and gentle character."

THE LATE PROFESSOR F. M. BALFOUR.

The lamented death of Mr. Francis Maitland Balfour, F.R.S., recently appointed Professor of Animal Morphology in the University of Cambridge, was occasioned by a fall in climbing one of the spurs of Mont Blanc, the Aiguille Blanche de Peuterey, on the Courmayeur side. His Swiss guide, Johann Petrus, of Stalden, was also killed by this accident, which took place on the 19th ult. The body of Professor Balfour was found and brought to this country by his brother, and has been interred at Whittingham, in Scotland. This gentleman had had a distinguished University career, having been placed second in the first class of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1873, and elected a Fellow of Trinity College. He was Royal Medallist in 1881. He was an honorary LL.D. of Glasgow University, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. We have also to regret the death of another victim of Alpine mountaineering disaster, Mr. William Penhall, also of Trinity College, Cambridge, and latterly a student of Bartholomew's Hospital. He and his guide, Andreas Maurer, were killed apparently by an avalanche, on the Wetterhorn, on the 3rd inst. Mr. Penhall has been interred in the churchyard at Grindelwald, where is also buried the late Rev. Julius Elliott, who lost his life on the mountain some years ago.

BOTHWELL BRIDGE.

Bothwell Bridge, on the Clyde, not far from Hamilton, is renowned for the battle fought, in 1679, between the Covenanters and the Royal forces under the Duke of Monmouth and Claverhouse, in which the latter were the victors. Old pictures of this battle represent the bridge with a high gateway about its centre. The old bridge still remains, though much altered by additions and improvements. Our view will, nevertheless, show the character of the old structure, with its curious ribbed arches. It will be seen that an addition has been made by which the bridge was more than doubled in its width; the side paths for foot passengers being carried above iron supports to give more space to the carriage roadway above. This view is taken looking up the river from the left bank. The main battle took place on the opposite side, where the high ground slopes down to some flat fields. The town of Bothwell is scarcely a mile to the north, but there are scattered houses now nearly all the way to the bridge. The grounds of Hamilton Palace begin on the left bank of the Clyde, at the upper side of the bridge, where there is a handsome entrance-gate, ornamented with the cinquefoils of the Hamilton escutcheon; and the bridge, which has been transformed into a handsome one, is now a fine feature in the approach to Hamilton on the road from Glasgow.

Near the gate where visitors enter the Cadzow Grounds, is an old residence called Barncluth, which contains a fine specimen of Dutch gardening. They are supposed to have been constructed by a John Hamilton of Barncluth, in 1582. Queen Mary stayed at Hamilton Palace on her escape from Loch Leven, and just before her final defeat at Langside, near Glasgow. At such an exciting moment it is not likely that Queen Mary would pay much attention to the wells or the water supply of the neighbourhood; but her visit was no doubt sufficient to associate her name with this picturesque fountain.

The Board of Works for the Strand district have granted an application from the Benchers of the Middle Temple for permission to construct a subway from the Middle Temple, under the roadway of the Strand, to the new Law Courts, on the conditions that the public be allowed to use the subway, and that it be closed at a stipulated hour in the evening.

Mr. S. F. Langham, deputy coroner for Westminster, on Monday held an inquest on the bodies of Albert Dickinson, twenty-five, and Matilda May, twenty-nine, who were found drowned in the Serpentine, with their hands tied together, last week. The evidence showed that the deceased persons were fond of one another, but there had been difficulties in the way of their union. The jury found a verdict of suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity in both cases.

Thunderstorms of a violent character prevailed in various parts of the country last Saturday. William Jackman, a young farmer, of Sheepstor, near Tavistock, Devon, was killed by the lightning while haymaking. The storm coming on suddenly, the deceased suggested to the others working with him that they should protect themselves from the rain by holding some hay over their heads. He did this himself, and the lightning struck the pitchfork and killed him. Two of the others sustained slight injuries. Several casualties are reported in county Waterford from lightning on Sunday. During a severe thunderstorm which passed over the north of Ireland on Sunday afternoon, a young man named Boardman, living at Dunley, near Belfast, was killed by the electric fluid. Whilst another man was sitting by the fireside smoking a pipe, the lightning struck the pipe, smashing it to atoms, while he himself was rendered insensible for several hours.

The pictures selected by prize-holders of the Art Union of London this year have been placed on exhibition in the galleries of the association, at 112, Strand. There are seventy-one oil-paintings and seventeen water-colours bought with prizes ranging from £10 to £100 from nine exhibitions—namely, those of the Royal Academy, the Royal Hibernian Academy, the Royal Scottish Academy, the Society of British Artists, the Grosvenor Gallery, the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, the Royal Albert Hall, and the Society of Lady Artists. The choice of the prize winners who have selected these works for themselves has fallen for the most part on sunny landscapes and domestic scenes. The engraving, of which a copy will be presented to every subscriber for 1883, is from a work by Mr. J. B. Burgess, the subject being the recovery of a little girl who has been stolen by gipsies. The line engraving which has been executed from this picture was begun by the late Mr. Charles Jeens, and since his death it has been finished by Mr. Lumb Stocks, R.A.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The Prince of Wales has forwarded a donation of £25 to the funds of the Isle of Wight Infirmary.

The library of the London Institution closed on Thursday, for one week.

The Lords of the Admiralty began their annual inspection of the Royal dockyards on Tuesday, when they visited Sheerness.

The net produce of the dog tax in the year ending March 31 last was £342,836.

The fund opened by the Lord Mayor for the relief of the Russian persecuted Jews amounts to £103,000.

Professor Jevons, of Owens College, Manchester, was drowned on Monday at Bexhill, Sussex, while bathing.

The Archbishop of York has accepted the office of President of the Salt Schools, Shipley, for the year 1882-3.

At a meeting of the leading citizens of Aberdeen on Monday it was agreed to invite the British Association to hold their meeting in 1884 in Aberdeen.

An official document shows that in the year ending March 31 last the amount remitted as "conscience money" to the Chancellor of the Exchequer was £546 16s. 3d.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that in the fifth week of July there was a total of 85,839 paupers, of whom 48,330 were indoor and 37,509 outdoor.

Mr. Edward Mortimer Archibald, C.B., her Majesty's Consul-General at New York, has been gazetted a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Sir William Harcourt has consented to preside at the next Annual Festival of the Scottish Corporation, to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30.

The class lists of the higher local examination, under the auspices of the Cambridge University, for 1882, have been issued, 894 passing out of 961.

Major-General H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., has been appointed to command a brigade at Aldershot, vacant by the appointment of Major-General the Duke of Connaught in Egypt.

Mr. Henry Mason Bompas, Q.C., of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Poole, in the place of Mr. G. Prior Goldney, elected Remembrancer of the City of London.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt-Damala, who was to have begun an engagement at the Theatre Royal and Opera House, Brighton, on Monday night, was unable to appear in consequence of indisposition.

On Saturday morning the Salvation Army marched in procession from Finsbury-square to the Grecian Theatre, where there was a demonstration and a dedicatory service on taking possession of the premises.

Mr. Wollaston F. Pym, who has been for fourteen years secretary to the Middlesex Conservative Association, and is now retiring from the office, has been presented with a handsome silver-centrepiece and a service of plate.

After a long debate, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday passed a resolution in favour of the scheme for a cheaper transfer of land, in the belief that it will tend materially to the development of the national wealth.

Sir John Kennaway, M.P., and other gentlemen assisted at the opening on Tuesday of the Devonshire Amateur Art Exhibition at Exeter, the exhibitors at which number nearly four hundred.

In London last week 2304 births and 1417 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 232 and the deaths 239 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The second annual national dog show was held in the Belgrave-road Grounds, Leicester, on Tuesday. The entries included over 200 of the best dogs in the country. The prizes included half a dozen silver cups.

About 200 herring-boats arrived in Scarborough Bay last Saturday morning with catches of from 2000 to 50,000. Every boat was well fished. The greatest activity prevailed to get this large quantity of fish off to the various markets.

Dr. Macintosh, superintendent of Murthly Asylum, Perthshire, has been presented by the patron, the Marquis of Ailsa, to the Natural History chair in the University of St. Andrew, vacant by the transfer of Professor Nicholson to Aberdeen.

A deputation waited on the Lord Mayor yesterday week to urge the propriety of opening St. Paul's Cathedral free to the public one day in the week. His Lordship expressed hearty approval of the proposition, and offered to communicate on the subject with the Dean and Chapter.

The rents on the extensive Forfarshire estates of Lord Dalhousie were collected in Brechin on Tuesday, when an abatement of fifteen per cent was allowed on the crop for 1881. The rents on Lord Northesk's estates were collected the same day, when an abatement of ten per cent was allowed.

It is stated in Tuesday's *Gazette* that the Queen has by Letters Patent, bearing date June 30 last, ordained and declared that the borough and county of Newcastle-on-Tyne shall be a city, and shall be called and styled "The city and county of Newcastle-on-Tyne."

Mr. Julian Hawthorne has discovered that one of his father's MSS., which had been laid aside for many years, in consequence of the difficulty in deciphering it, is a novel which is practically finished. It is entitled "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret," and has for its hero and heroine a young American and an English girl.

The annual report of the Registrar-General for Scotland for 1881 has been issued. According to the official estimate the population of Scotland at the middle of the year 1881 was 3,741,685 persons; of whom 1,802,901 were males, and 1,941,784 females. During the year 126,214 births, 72,301 deaths, and 25,948 marriages were registered.

The Duke of Cambridge last Saturday morning held a review at Hyde Park of all the Guard regiments at present quartered in London. About 3000 men paraded, including portions of the 1st Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards, 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, 2nd of Scots Guards, and 1st of Coldstream Guards.

Colonel Sir Walter Barttelot, Bart., C.B., M.P., is giving Mr. J. Edgar Williams sittings for his portrait. Mr. Williams has also been commissioned to paint a whole-length presentation portrait of Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., in his robes as Lord Mayor, to be placed in the board-room of the Star Life Assurance Society, of which the Alderman is chairman.

There is the usual tale of summer casualties. On the 9th inst. two young ladies, Miss Mary Norman, of Plymouth, and Miss Annie Phillips, of Bodmin, were drowned whilst bathing in a secluded and unfrequented creek off the Western Point, Port Isaac, near Padstow.—On Monday three pupil-teachers at St. Laurence's School, York, named Polkinghorne, Arnott, and Carr, were bathing in the Ouse, and one of the two latter lost his footing; he seized the other, who caught hold of Polkinghorne. A struggle ensued, which ended in Polkinghorne's getting away and reaching the bank in an almost exhausted condition. The other two were drowned.

Nine battalions of Rifle Volunteers, representing eighteen counties, and consisting of 285 officers and 4272 non-commissioned officers and men, arrived at Aldershot last Saturday for a week's duty at the camp under canvas. Active work began on Monday morning, and during the week the Volunteers take part in sham fighting under Sir Daniel Lysons.

It has been decided that when the arch at Hyde Park-corner is removed, in accordance with the plan of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the statue of the Duke of Wellington shall not be replaced upon it. The statue was placed in its present position in 1846, and was intended to be merely experimental; but it has remained there ever since, although very strong opinions were pronounced against its appearance. A new site has not yet been fixed upon.

A conference of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors was begun in Bradford on Tuesday. Mr. A. W. Bailey presided, and gave the opening address. The general secretary, Mr. Shorrocks, of Manchester, submitted the report of the executive council, which showed that during the past three years the number of members had increased by 1404, and the funds by £3000. The society has now over 14,000 members, and the funds amount to £17,000.

Steps have at length been taken for making, at all events, a beginning of a long-needed public improvement, a new thoroughfare between Charing-cross and Oxford-street. The materials of about forty houses about Newport Market have lately been sold by Messrs. Eversfield and Horne, the structures themselves are in process of demolition, and in the course of another month a large portion of the following streets will have disappeared:—Newport-court, Little Newport-street, Market-row, Market-street, Prince's-row, Lichfield-street, Hayes-court, and Grafton-street.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British corn trade during the past week, says rapid progress has been made with the harvest. The grain is generally very soft, and the wheats require more field room than might be supposed from the clean appearance of the sheaves, which are remarkably free from rubbish. The annual crop returns are in favour of the harvest of 1882, being better all round than that of either of the past seven years. With regard to the wheat crops, the returns represent it to be above the mean average of the past seven years.

A series of scenes adapted by Dr. George Macdonald from "The Pilgrim's Progress" was represented at the Victoria Coffee-hall on Monday evening; Mr. Macdonald and the members of his family representing Bunyan's familiar characters. The attention bestowed upon the entertainment by a mixed audience fully testified to the complete success of what was unquestionably a difficult undertaking. Some pretty choruses were sung, some bright dresses were worn, and the performers generally displayed considerable dramatic ability. A supplementary selection of scenes representing "The Pilgrimage of Christiana and her Sons" will be enacted on Monday and Thursday next.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords upon the working of the Irish Land Act have concluded their labours for the present Session, and presented their report, which, however, is not a final one. For the present, the Committee content themselves with presenting the voluminous evidence they have taken, and explaining that the case is not yet complete. They state that the position of public business in Ireland has made it impossible for them as yet to examine the Sub-Commissioners, about whom several points of controversy had been raised. In order to give them an opportunity of replying to such evidence as affected them, the Sub-Commissioners would be called, and for this purpose the Committee ask leave to sit again, probably in February.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 26.

SUNDAY, AUG. 20.	
Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: I. Kings xviii.; I. Cor. i. 1-26. Evening Lessons: I. Kings xix. or xxi; Matt. xxvi. 27. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Richard Appletan.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. J. Storr. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. E. Price, Minor Canon; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Rowsell. Savoy, 11.30 a.m.
MONDAY, AUG. 21.	
Blackcock-shooting begins. British Archeological Association, annual meeting, Plymouth.	Regatta: Weymouth (two days); Beaumaris.
TUESDAY, AUG. 22.	
Moon's first quarter, 0.55 a.m. Horticultural Society, 3 p.m.	Races: York Meeting.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.	
British Association, meeting at Southampton, address by the Pre- sident, Dr. C. William Siemens, 8 p.m.	Leigh Agricultural Association Show. Teignmouth Regatta. Grand Northern Archery Meeting, Marrogate (three days).
THURSDAY, AUG. 24.	
St. Bartholomew, apostle and martyr. British Association, soirée, 8 p.m. Carnarthen United Counties' Hunter Show.	Cirencester Dog Show. Royal Dart Yacht Club Regatta, Dartmouth (two days).
FRIDAY, AUG. 25.	
Louis II., King of Bavaria, born, 1845. Races: Scarborough Meeting.	British Association, 8.30 p.m., Mr. C. W. Merrifield—Discourse on the Waves of the Sea.
SATURDAY, AUG. 26.	
The late Prince Consort born, 1819.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum. read at 10 p.m.	Minimum. read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
August	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.
	6 30/105	63.5	51.5	67	1	78.5	51.3	WNW, NNW.	181
	7 30/140	62.8	49.8	65	6	69.5	57.0	NNW, NNE.	170
	8 30/154	59.2	47.5	67	6	68.8	53.6	E, NNE.	165
	9 30/186	56.4	48.4	76	3	71.1	47.7	NE, ESE.	105
	10 30/241	57.1	50.5	80	10	62.0	54.2	E, NE.	148
	11 30/123	60.4	51.6	74	7	69.4	53.7	E, ESE.	152
	12 29/88	65.6	54.2	68	5	79.8	51.3	ESE, E.	175

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. 1—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.144; 30.143; 30.174; 30.212; 30.240; 30.179; 29.932
Temperature of Air 63.5; 62.8; 59.2; 56.4; 57.1; 60.4; 65.6
Temperature of Evaporation 57.9; 56.9; 55.2; 52.2; 53.8; 58.0; 62.9
Direction of Wind NW. NNW. NNE. NE. NE. E. ESE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
5	22	5	37	5	55	6	38	7	31	8	40	10	10

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The twenty-fifth annual report of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, issued on Wednesday, shows that the number of visitors to that institution during the first six months of the present year was 39,200, of which number 2851 visited the building on Easter Monday and 2388 on Whit Monday. The total number of visitors to the gallery from the commencement in Great George-street, Westminster, in 1859, to the end of last year, was 1,053,103.

The trustees report the successful completion of the alterations in the upper long gallery. The skylights inserted in the sloping roof to the north and south are at a very favourable angle for concentrating light where most required. The screens projecting from the north wall have been heightened and connected with the beams of the ceiling so as to strengthen the construction of the building. They have also been perforated with doorways in order to facilitate the circulation of visitors at holiday times. The walls have been painted in distemper colours to correspond with the rest. It is, however, to be feared that the heterogeneous character of the grouping of pictures and sculptures on the ground-floor, more particularly round the eastern staircase, must be allowed to remain some time longer. The portraits in question have been temporarily displaced from the upper long gallery during the period of alterations.

Although the structural improvements are now completed, the replacing the portraits and electrotypes, and rehanging pictures on the newly-gained extent of wall, will be a very costly undertaking, and such funds as might be available for that purpose may now be urgently required to meet the unexpectedly heavy demand for recent purchases at the Hamilton Palace sale. The trustees acknowledge the readiness with which the Government have acceded to their request that special facilities might be granted to them for availing themselves of the opportunity of making valuable additions to the gallery from the Hamilton collection. These demands have proved to be in excess of what was originally anticipated. The high price which the trustees thought necessary to pay for the Conference picture, rather than allow it to pass into foreign or other hands, more than exhausted the funds specially placed at their disposal, which expenditure will have to be met by saving under different heads in subsequent years.

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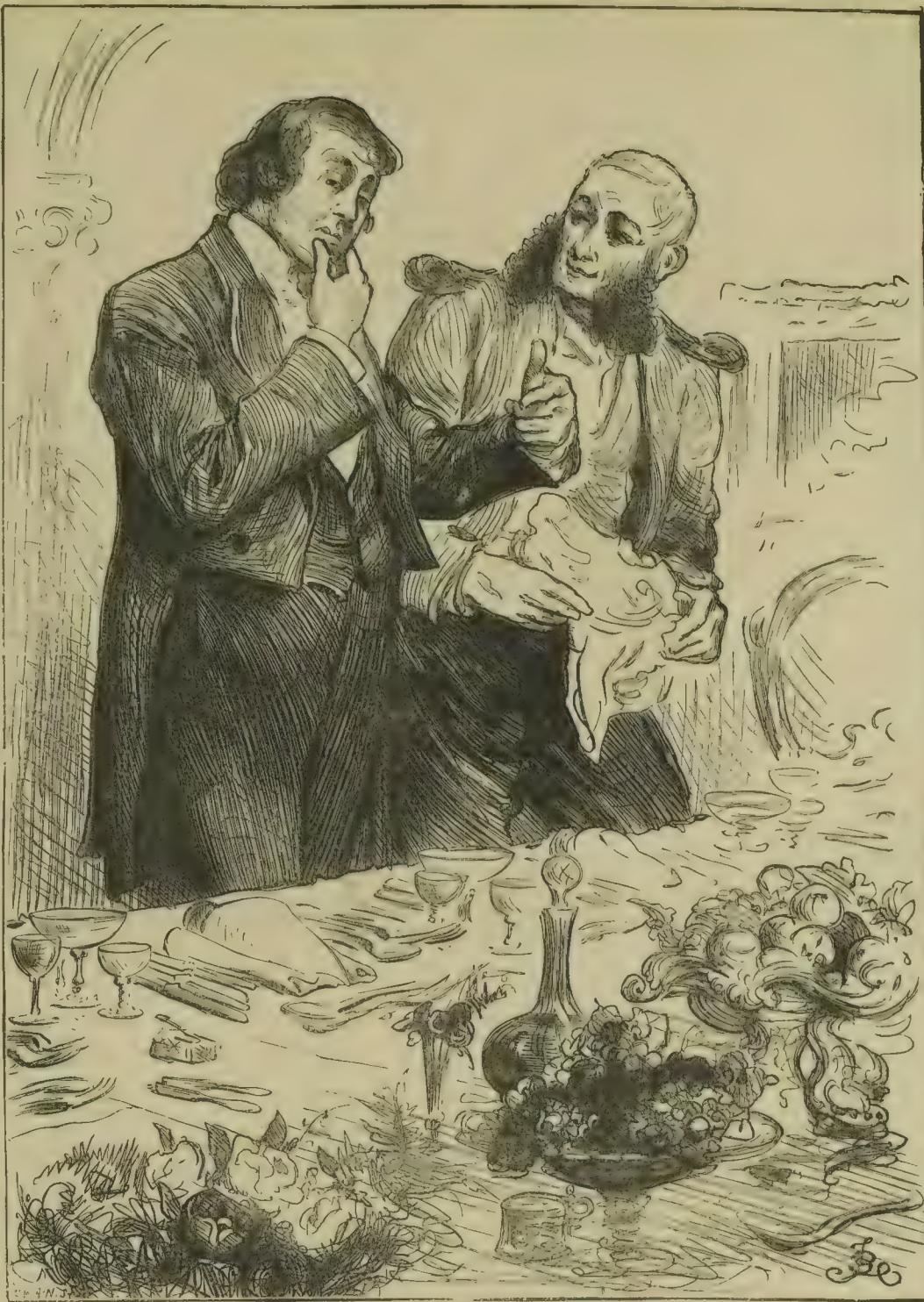
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PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

THE BUTLER.

Bill Botterell, Mr. d'Avenant's butler, had never in his youth been a bad, disrespectful boy. He had been born with the vocation of service, and had his dreams of fine liveries, as other lads have of dragoon uniforms. To wear a page's jacket when he was twelve, and a footman's crimson plush when he was eighteen—such was this good boy's ambition; and it was tenderly fostered in him by his mother, who had been housemaid at Blewberry Hall, in the time of old Mrs. d'Avenant, and had afterwards married "Long Harry," the good-looking gamekeeper. Long Harry would have preferred that his son Bill should be a groom, for he felt scant respect towards flunkeyism; but, like fathers in another grade of life who will not baulk a studious son's inclination for the scientific branches of the military service because their own tastes happen to be for the cavalry, so the gamekeeper reluctantly gave up the hope of seeing his second boy (the eldest, Dick, was being trained to succeed his father as gamekeeper) wear breeches and tops. There was reason the more for this resignation, as Long Harry had no "influence" in the stables. He and Mr. Britchin, the Squire's coachman, had quarrelled on a point of theology one night at the Chequers, in Blewberry village; and since Long Harry had affirmed that Jehu, the son of Nimshi, was not one of the major prophets, as Mr. Britchin declared to be the case, the Botterell family were forbidden to come near the stables. Of course, the Botterells retaliated by keeping the Britchins out of the preserves; and this deplorable family feud soon divided Mr. d'Avenant's domestic establishment into two camps; for Mr. Malloves, the gardener, chose to side with Mr. Britchin, and was continually going to the hall with complaints about the young Botterells filching gooseberries and plums out of his orchard, until one day Long Harry turned the tables upon him by catching the two young Malloves in the act of setting a wire to catch pheasants, for which act of felony he led them squalling into the Squire's presence, each by an ear. Happily, the quarrel between Long Harry and the magnates of the stables and gardens had a good effect in steadying his son Bill, who, for fear of inimical eyes, avoided doing anything that might bring him into scrapes—that is to say, under the stroke of his father's blackthorn stick: and thus it came to pass that, by being always tidy, fearful of wrong-doing, and civil towards his betters, he earned the good graces of Mrs. Spryleigh, the housekeeper. Alliances and intrigues are formed in the servants' hall, even as at Court, and Mrs. Spryleigh could not bear the gardener, Malloves, who would not allow her the free run of his flower-beds. Knowing that this functionary aspired to get his red-headed son Barnaby appointed page to Mrs. d'Avenant, she set herself to frustrate this scheme by making a pet of Bill Botterell, whom she frequently invited to the Hall to "help" her, as she called it, though her real purpose was that the Squire's wife should see the lad constantly about the place and get accustomed to him. Thus Bill, or "Willie"—as Mrs. Spryleigh called him—was admitted on to the staff of the Hall in an unpaid capacity quite a year previous to being officially commissioned; and



"Lady Dormer's butler took more port than was good for him, and slid helpless off his chair on to the floor of the pantry."

during that time he was an awfully good boy, never failing to say "Sir" or "Ma'am" or "Miss" when spoken to by any of the ruling powers, even to the housemaids. He also went to school daily, and learned the three Rs, besides the list of the Kings of England in chronological order; and on Sundays he yelled his part piously as treble in the village choir. So much good conduct deserved promotion, and one bright Christmas morning, as Mrs. d'Avenant was coming out of church, she kindly patted the boy's face, and told him that he was to go to the market town with his mother during the week to be measured for two suits of livery. His wages were to be £6 a year, and his duties to consist of making himself generally useful. Bill felt as if paradise was opening to him, but his mother gloried most of all in that, through the kind help of Mrs. Spryleigh, the cabal of those "ojious" Britchins and Mallowses had been defeated. What would the good dame have said if it had been predicted to her that in his whiskered manhood her son Bill was to fall in love with a Britchin, whilst her eldest-born, Dick, would take to wife one of the Mallowses? But let us not anticipate.

Promotion did not run fast among the servants at Blewberry Hall. Bill wore his page's livery five years before he was adjudged to be too tall for it without having yet attained to the height and general proportions requisite to make a presentable footman of him. This was a trying time for our hero, as Mrs. d'Avenant was very particular about having fine footmen; and not all her graciousness towards William would have induced her to promote him to footman's rank unless he had been of a size to match John or Thomas, who both stood six feet in their stockings, and had the most satisfactory sets of whiskers—the one black, the other orange. Besides, John and Thomas showed no intention of resigning; and, under the circumstances, it was of no use to encourage William in the ambition of stepping into their shoes. Luckily, Mrs. d'Avenant's aunt, Lady Dormer, happened to want a young footman at the time when William was outgrowing his jackets, and Bill, on being sent to London to see if he would suit, was accepted at once, not so much because he pleased her Ladyship, who scarcely glanced at him, as because he satisfied the butler, Mr. Binney, by his candid looks and respectful demeanour. Lady Dormer was a rich, easy-going widow of sixty, who had a house in Park-lane and kept an establishment of seven servants—three women, a butler and footman, a coachman and groom. There was naturally but little work for these fourteen hands to do, and Mr. Binney, the butler, had, through too much self-indulgence, fallen into somewhat lazy and gross habits. He slumbered a good deal, and drank a daily bottle of port after his dinner. Five footmen had been dismissed by him in the course of two years, on the ground that they were idle, or pert, or bibulous, the real truth being that they had simply found him out in some of his little tricks, and had tried to supplant him; so now Mr. Binney was on the look out for a subaltern who would have neither eyes nor ears, except in so far as he himself desired; and Bill Botterell appeared to him to be just such a man. Nor was he mistaken. "William, in his grey livery with silver buttons, proved to be the most docile servant alive. He did not bring to bear the harsh and rude criticism of youth on Mr. Binney's faults; he rather cloaked them with the tender compassion of experience, inasmuch that the intemperate butler grew to love him just as a tired despot loves a devoted minister, and gradually intrusted all things into his hands except the keys of the cellar. As William did not care for wine, it mattered little to him that he was debarred from ascertaining how many bottles were stored in her Ladyship's cellar; but being a sharp young man, with a taste for arithmetic, he took to scoring down in a little notebook, which he purchased for sixpence, the number of bottles which Mr. Binney brought into the pantry for his own private consumption. Meanwhile, he was diligent in all his service, and when my Lady rang the drawing-room bell it was almost always he who answered it. Mr. Binney, flushed with his potatoes of port, used to say: "Bill, one of my dratted headaches are on me, and the old woman might think I'd been drinking—just run up stairs, will you?" And so Bill Botterell used to run up stairs. He had a fashion, all his own, for opening the drawing-room door and standing on the threshold waiting reverentially for his mistress's behests. He was never precipitate, hurried, or presumptuous. He did not bang doors nor make his footsteps sound on the staircase. He was always civil towards her Ladyship's pet pug, being careful to provide it with water and to smile sweetly at it if it snapped; moreover, he was always quick to see whether her Ladyship had a hassock under her feet, and if perchance a window had been left open, he would say: "Is not your Ladyship afraid of draughts—my Lady, will you permit me to shut this window?" Are there such things as statesman-like qualities among footmen? One might think so from considering the patient policy of subservience which William Botterell pursued during five years, and the promptitude which he showed in supplanting his patron, Mr. Binney, when the first convenient opportunity for doing so occurred. One hot July evening, whilst all the curs of London were going mad from thirst, Lady Dormer's butler took more port than was good for him, and slid helplessly off his chair on to the floor of the pantry. Richelieu's face when he detected proof positive of the treason of his benefactor, the Maréchal d'Ancre, may have worn some such expression of subtle triumph as Bill Botterell's then did. Quickly but noiselessly he ran up to the drawing-room and presented himself, sad looking and anxious, before his mistress:—"My Lady, I am afraid Mr. Binney is very ill; I fear he's dying."

"Ill? dying?" exclaimed her Ladyship, incredulous, and, after a few questions, she accompanied the footman down stairs to judge of the butler's plight with her own eyes. She was secretly beginning to get tired of Mr. Binney, whose queer goings on had excited her suspicions; so, when she beheld this unfaithful menial sprawling on the floor and snoring like a pair of bellows, she remarked drily, "He seems to me to be tipsy. Have you noticed that he was drinking to-day?"

"Nothing besides his two or three bottles, my Lady," replied Bill Botterell, artlessly.

"But where does he get those two or three bottles?"

"From the cellar, my Lady. I fancied your Ladyship gave him leave to take out what he liked for the benefit of his health."

"Oh, William, are you sure of this?" exclaimed Lady Dormer, withdrawing her skirts in disgust, so that they might not touch the wallowing Binney.

"Why, my Lady, I've kept an account of the bottles, thinking you might like to know some day exactly how many Mr. Binney had drunk," exclaimed Bill Botterell, in self-exculpation, and he produced his sixpenny note-book.

This sealed Mr. Binney's fate. When he arose next morning from his vinous slumbers he received a month's wages in advance, with notice to quit within an hour. It was all in vain that he prayed, coaxed, roared, howled, sobbed, and finally threatened. William Botterell was at last reduced, by his mistress's orders, to the painful expediency of thrusting him out of the house. Then, when he had done this good piece of work, our friend received his reward, for Lady Dormer

at once appointed him to the vacant butlership, with a salary of £50 a year and "everything found." Bill Botterell was then but twenty-two; so that he could boast that his fortunes, so far, had prospered.

He remained six years in Lady Dormer's service as butler, and during that time he had undisputed mastery over the household. But he never forgot himself, or drank port, or omitted to answer the bells. Lady Dormer, growing older and more delicate in health, had need of gentle, thoughtful attendance, and William gave it ungrudgingly. But meanwhile he thought of himself too. Out of his wages of £50 he contrived to save about £100 a year; for, as above said, he was a good arithmetician, and by shrewd speculation he soon increased his capital wondrously. Then at length Lady Dormer died, and her will was found to contain a bequest of £500, free of legacy duty, for her "attached and valuable servant, Botterell." Bill was now twenty-eight, and he had a capital of about £1200 in hand. He might have started a public-house, had he pleased, or bought a house and let lodgings; but his ambition was of another and loftier kind. He wished to return as butler to Blewberry Hall, and domineer over John and Thomas, who were still footmen, and over Mrs. Spryleigh, his good friend, who was getting to be a little aged and past her work. Moreover, Bill Botterell was beginning to feel that he was in love.

During one of his holiday excursions home to see his parents he had been touched by the tender graces of Patty Britchin, the coachman's daughter, who was employed in the dairy, and churned butter in a way that was beautiful to see. The damsel had blue eyes, rosy cheeks, and arms which, when bared up to the shoulders, resembled those of the statues which Bill Botterell had occasionally seen at the British Museum. His heart thumped when he saw Patty; and Patty became languorous when she perceived him. He looked so much the gentleman in his London clothes! His whiskers stood out on either side of his face like brushes, and he had a knowing way of winking, which is surely the perfection of gallantry. Unfortunately, Bill's mother was opposed to a match which would bring her into connection with those Britchins, whom she hated more and more as years rolled on; and she did her utmost to put Bill out of conceit with his bride-elect by describing her as bald, underbred, impertinent, and so forth. But Bill had an ally in his brother Dick, who had fallen in love with Betsy Mallowses, the daughter of the gardener, and Dick did what he pleased with his father and Bill's, Long Harry, so that one day the latter exclaimed, "My boy, do ye and Bill marry as yer like; I'll make things square with t' old 'ooman, who daren't say me nay when I sticks to my point." So Bill Botterell resolved to marry Patty; and at the same time a vast dream of imperial policy filled his mind. He would get the butlership of Blewberry Hall, and put his wife as housekeeper into the room of Mrs. Spryleigh. Then, having allied himself to the Britchins, whilst his brother had wedded into the Mallowses' dynasty, he, Bill, would be able to govern the hall, the stables, the gardens, and the preserves all at once. A less able mind would have recoiled before such a vision of unlimited empire; but Bill, having confidence in his own star, went to Mr. d'Avenant's butler and to Mrs. Spryleigh, the housekeeper, and offered them £250 a piece, privately, to resign. The bargain was not at once closed with, for the butler and housekeeper found it pleasant to live at Blewberry Hall; but, on the other hand, Bill Botterell inspired them with a certain amount of awe, as a conquering genius who would stick at nothing to attain his ends. Besides which they felt pretty sure that Mr. d'Avenant would pension them for long and loyal service.

They were not mistaken, for Mr. d'Avenant was rather glad to get rid of them when he saw a chance of obtaining the services of William Botterell, who had proved such an excellent butler to his wife's aunt. But, constant to his traditions as a fine old English Squire, he granted both his old servants £50 a year apiece for life when they announced their intention of going. Then Bill Botterell succeeded to the butlership, and he married Patty, who was appointed housekeeper; and he healed the long-standing feud between his own house and those of the Britchins and Mallowses. He even prevailed upon his father-in-law, the coachman, to admit that Jehu was only one of the minor prophets, which was accepted as a sufficient compromise on an extremely vexed question by his father, Long Harry.

So now Bill Botterell rules at Blewberry Hall, but discreetly and wisely, like a man who has the instinct of statecraft in him. He has held his post twenty years, and will, perhaps, flourish in it ten years longer; for though he is passing rich, having saved steadily and spent next to nothing since he was a boy, he is not one of those men who care to retire on small fortunes. Add to this that he lives at Blewberry Hall as well as any English Duke, and considerably better than most Continental Princes. He has also a loving wife, who looks up to him with a dotting admiration, and has brought up her ten children to do the same. The eldest of these children obtained a situation as a bank-clerk last year, and describes himself as Mr. Ronald d'Avenant-Botterell on his cards (the hyphen being conspicuous); the eldest daughter is a graduate of Girton; and the second son is about to be appointed to a colonial army commission through the influence of M. d'Avenant, who has friends all over the world, and who has discerned in young Rupert d'Avenant-Botterell (his godson) the qualities that go to make up a gallant officer and gentleman.

Therefore, as success is the touchstone of enterprise, one may say to the Butler of Blewberry Hall, "Well done, Botterell!"

The Congress of the British Medical Association at Worcester closed last Saturday with excursions to different localities in the surrounding district, including the Malvern Hills, the Lower Wye, Stratford-on-Avon, and Kenilworth Castle. Next year's meeting will take place at Liverpool.

The summer meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers has been held in Leeds on four consecutive days this week, beginning on Tuesday. The inaugural reception by the Mayor of Leeds took place in the Townhall. The proceedings, embracing the usual agreeable combination of business and pleasure, included the reading of papers on various subjects by well-known authorities, visits to numerous works and manufactories in the neighbourhood, excursions, luncheons, conversaciones, and so forth. The annual summer dinner of the institution took place in the Victoria Hall on Thursday.

At the annual Prize Sheep Fair at Bridport last Saturday 70,000 sheep were on offer, about 20,000 less than at the corresponding fair last year, and, in consequence of the abundance of good keep in Wilts and the adjoining counties, there was a good demand. Lord H. Thynne's prize for the best wether lambs went to Professor Wrightson; Mr. James Read, of Hornington, took the Hon. Sidney Herbert's prize for the best ewe lambs; the Champion Cup for wether lambs was won by Mr. G. Read, of Charlton; Mr. Pinnegar, of Dogdean, had Lord Folkestone's Cup for breed of ewes; Mr. J. G. Allwater, of Bridford, won Lord Pembroke's Cup for breed of ewes; and Mr. James Read took Lord Radnor's Cup for the best ram.

THE PORT OF PARIS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Tuesday, Aug. 15.

This is the season when the hebdomadal chronicler strikes his brow in despair. What has he to say to his readers? In mid-August there are no Parisian sayings or doings to speak of. Parliament is closed, and the deputies are travelling all over the country with free tickets, the Parisians are travelling, Paris itself is everywhere except at Paris. Even the sensational trial of the day, that of the heroes of the crime of Le Pecq, has taken place not at Paris, but at Versailles. The Royalists have held their grand annual banquet in Vendée; fashion is holding its assizes, as the French say, at Deauville, where Parisian high-life is enjoying the multifarious and expensive pleasures of the Deauville race week. At such a moment who would not travel? But whither? Why not follow the example of the minor travellers—of Xavier de Maistre, who travelled round his chamber; of Arsène Houssaye, who once made a "Voyage dans la Rue Saint-Denis"; of Monselet, who wrote a "Voyage dans mes Poches"; of Fontaine de Resbecque, who wrote a series of "Voyages Littéraires sur les Quais de Paris"; or, better still, of Balthazar Néel, author of a "Voyage de Paris à Saint-Cloud par mer et retour par terre"? Paris as a seaport is a point of view which tourists rarely take in their observation of the French capital, and yet Paris is one of the great ports of France.

Let the tourist embark on one of the penny steam-boats at Auteuil or Passy and steam up the river to Bercy or Charenton, and he will see not a few interesting sights, apart from the mere scenery of the banks. At Auteuil, opposite the *guinguettes*, eating-houses, and concert-halls, that form the attraction of the place, he will see a busy shipbuilding yard; higher up, wood and iron wharves; and on the sloping quays, mountains of sand, of stone, and of macadam, brought up in barges from Normandy to pave the streets of Paris. Here, on the left, is the Trocadéro, and on the right the Champ de Mars, a wretched-looking waste, still disfigured with the debris of the great tournament of peace of 1878. We then pass between the military stores and the tobacco manufactory, and draw up in front of the Invalides, where three crippled veterans get on board, one of whom has, like the Venus of Milo, lost both his arms. The veteran has a cold in his head, and his companions take turns to wipe his nose. Touching spectacle! Between the trees of the Champs Elysée and the Quai d'Orsay we arrive at the Pont de la Concorde. To the right is the gilded dome of the Invalides and the Corps Législatif; to the left the Place de la Concorde, the obelisk, the fountains, the Garde Meuble, and, at the back, the Madeleine—a splendid panorama. Here, too, begins the district of floating-baths and the "lavoirs," with their ceaseless noise of beaten linen and the hum of restless tongues. The baths are simply human frog-ponds. Paris dans l'eau is another instance of the fact already remarked, that Paris is for the moment everywhere except at Paris.

Along the Quai d'Orsay are drawn up scores of barges laden with fire-wood and charcoal. On the quay the wood is stacked, and a busy file of carts is conveying the winter stock of fuel to the different wood-yards of the capital. Passing along the shady terrace of the Tuileries, we arrive at the Louvre and the Port Saint-Nicolas, where a London steamer is discharging a cargo of horns, which before long will become unrecognisable in the disguise of ingenious "articles de Paris." The river life becomes more and more active as we advance. The swimming-baths and wash-houses are crowded together. The patient anglers, in serried ranks, do not even raise their heads to see us pass. On the Pont des Arts a crowd of idlers leans over the parapet watching the washing of innumerable poodles.

At the baths of the Samaritaine, with their palm-tree chimney, the boat takes the left arm of the Seine, along the island of Saint Louis, the cradle of Paris. On the Pont Neuf stands the statue of Henri IV., without the shelter of an umbrella, as is mockingly dwelt upon by the song of the day, "Il n'y a pas de parapluie." And so we pass the Châtelet, the Conciergerie, the Hôtel Dieu, the library of the Arsenal, and arrive in the region of the Bastille, where the Canal St. Martin connects the Seine with the basin of La Villette, the Canal de l'Oureq, the Marne, and the waterways of the north of France and Holland. Beyond the Pont de l'Estacade we reach the immense quays of Bercy and la Rapée, with their millions of barrels of wine and their huge entrepôts sheltered from the sun by shady trees. All along the Bercy side of the river a splendid new embankment is just being finished, and along the water's edge, on the barges and rafts, we see hundreds of stevedores, the red-skins of Paris, bronzed by the blazing sun, the débardeurs of Paris, the direct descendants of the old badawrs of Lutetia. Further up, between the bridge of Bercy and Charenton, the steamer navigates between vast timber rafts that float down from Burgundy and the Yonne, bearing on them whole colonies of lumber-men, with their goods and chattels, wives and children.

But this is not the full extent of the Port of Paris. The journey may be prolonged on foot from the Bastille to Saint-Denis, along the Canal wharves and through the basin of La Villette—"les docks," as the Parisians call them, as who should speak of a Putney steam-boat in the same breath with a transatlantic liner. Nevertheless, the docks of La Villette are thronged with steamers and barges, and lined with tall warehouses. The turbulent Gallics have from the earliest times loved river navigation; and even now, in spite of the railways, the canal and river traffic is enormous. Almost all the coal from the Nord and Belgian districts is conveyed by river and canal. The colonial produce landed at Havre finds its way up the Seine to Rouen, Paris, and Lyons; while the wool from Australia and the ivory from Africa is landed at La Villette before being transformed in the workshops of the Faubourg Saint-Denis. Wood from Lorraine and the Moselle; wine from Burgundy, Certe, and Bordeaux; sugar from the north; oil from the south; farm produce and grain from the west; iron from the east, are all largely conveyed by water in craft of all kinds, in barges drawn by horses, mules, or women; in "porteurs," with paddle-wheels aft; or in long trains of ten or fifteen barges tugged by steamers. Between Havre and Lyons there are half a dozen rival towing companies. Between Havre and Montreuil there runs a series of curious steam monsters, neither steam-boats, nor locomotives, nor dredgers, but a combination of all three. Along the bed of the Seine, between the two points mentioned, a chain is laid, and the amphibious monsters in question are hitched on to this chain, wound over six friction wheels worked by a powerful steam-engine. The pace is not rapid, but the immense trains of barges that can be dragged thus against the stream is remarkable.

Mercier's Utopian idea of making Paris a seaport is constantly running in the heads of the Parisians. Every year sees some new project of locks and lateral canals. Meanwhile, the millions that are now being spent in deepening the stream between Paris and the sea, and in constructing locks big enough to admit seagoing ships, are constantly bringing the idea nearer to realisation. As it is, as far as tonnage is concerned, the port of Paris ranks amongst the most important ports of France.

T. C.

ABOUT PLYMOUTH.

The meeting of the British Archaeological Association for this year will be held next week at Plymouth, and gives us an opportunity to present a series of Sketches of that town and its neighbourhood, which will be interesting to many of our readers.

At the south-western corner of Devon, adjoining Cornwall, the seacoast is broken by a fair inlet of the British Channel named the Sound, which is formed by the meeting estuaries of the Plym and the Tamar. The Plym is a small Dartmoor river, but which opens at Plympton into a broad piece of water, crossed lower down by the Lara Bridge, a fine structure of iron, by Rendel, near Saltram Park, the seat of Lord Morley, whose grandfather, the first Earl, executed great works of improvement on its banks. The Tamar rises far north, at Morwenstow, over the Cornish border, and within a short distance of the Bristol Channel coast; it forms the dividing line between Cornwall and Devonshire. The banks of this river present much bold and romantic scenery, from the Morwell Rocks, Cothele, and Pentillie Castle, and from its junction with the Tavy, which is also a picturesque river, down to Saltash; below which, on the Cornish side, opens a long inlet westward, by St. Anthony to Port Elliot and St. Germans. The Tamar estuary, thence to Plymouth Sound, is called the Hamoaze, and is second only to Portsmouth Harbour as a home station of the British Navy, with the important dockyard and arsenal of Devonport on its eastern shore.

The three towns, Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, occupying the shore of the Sound and the Hamoaze, between the Plym and Tamar rivers, are now to appearance one large town, being joined together by houses, and having an aggregate population of more than 150,000. Plymouth is the largest, its population being nearly equal to that of both the other two; and it claims from antiquity a fair degree of historical renown, whereas Stonehouse and Devonport are of comparatively modern date. The most ancient town hereabout, indeed, is Plympton, a small half-rural place, but with a ruined Norman Castle, which bore its part in the wars of the Empress Matilda against King Stephen; and with the remains of a grand Priory, which enjoyed great wealth till the Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII. The old Grammar School of Plympton is notable as the birthplace of Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose father was schoolmaster here; and there is a good collection of his paintings in Saltram House. Plympton St. Mary Church has a fine tower of Perpendicular Gothic architecture, and its interior contains the monuments of the Strode family. This borough returned two members to Parliament until the Reform Act of 1832.

The town to the south of Plympton was naturally called Sutton, or Southtown, and was further called Sutton Prior, showing that it was a mere appendage of Plympton Priory. Its harbour was Sutton Pool, but an adjacent piece of water is named the Catwater, all which belongs to the commercial port and town of Plymouth. It was originally the habitation of mere fishers, but had, in the reign of Henry VI., become a thriving mercantile seaport, which contributed ships and men to the wars with France. In 1403 the town had been attacked and burnt by a hostile fleet from Brittany, to avenge the expeditions it had launched against the opposite shores of the Channel. Under the Tudor sovereigns, Plymouth was the rival of Bristol in sending forth maritime adventurers to the West Indies and the South Seas; but some of them, deserving of the name of Buccaneers, were more intent on piracy than innocent trade. Others were much engaged in the transportation of negro slaves from West Africa to the Spanish and Portuguese settlements of America; but, at a later period, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, the English privateers, often hailing from Plymouth, used to despoil the merchant-vessels and treasure-ships of Spain. Sir John Hawkins, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir Humphrey Gilbert were Devonshire men, famous among the active sea-rovers and sea-fighters of that age, with Cavendish, Frobisher, and other eminent navigators. The great conflict with the Spanish Armada is for ever associated in remembrance with the English fleet lying at Plymouth to await the enemy coming up the Channel; and with the scene of Drake and the other English captains on Plymouth Hoe, playing a game of bowls, when the news came that the Armada was seen in the offing. This historic incident will henceforth be commemorated by the erection of a monument on the spot, to consist partly of the removed tower of the late Eddystone Lighthouse from its rock in the sea outside. Plymouth, in the Civil War of Charles I., espoused the cause of the Parliament, and withstood the Royalist attacks in repeated sieges, from 1642 to 1646. This town had already become the godmother, if not the parent, of a namesake Puritan town in Massachusetts; New Plymouth, the first settlement in Boston Bay, had been founded by the emigrant Pilgrim Fathers, chiefly Lincolnshire folk, who sailed in the Mayflower from this old Plymouth. The predilection of the townspeople here for the Protestant and Liberal cause was again manifested at the Revolution of 1688, when this was the first municipality in England to proclaim William III. King, upon his landing at Brixham, in Torbay.

The town of Plymouth, which has above 70,000 inhabitants, is adorned with fine public buildings. The Guildhall, opened by the Prince of Wales eight years ago, is the handsomest edifice for a civic municipality in the West of England. Its architecture is of the Early English Gothic style, with a great tower nearly 200 ft. high; the whole design of the building is well proportioned, and each gable is surmounted by a statue. The interior of the large hall, 145 ft. long and 85 ft. wide, has the aspect of a Cathedral nave, and its windows are of stained glass, picturing fourteen subjects of local history; there is also a powerful organ in the hall. The municipal buildings, with St. Andrew's Church, form three sides of a spacious quadrangle; the church, of Perpendicular fifteenth-century building, with a nave and aisles, chancel, and transept chapels, has lately undergone restoration; it has a grand and massive tower at the western end. In this church is buried the heart of Admiral Blake, who died as his ship was entering Plymouth Sound. Other churches and chapels exist at Plymouth, of which the "New Church," that of St. Charles (not really new or modern) deserves mention, as well as the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and Sherwell Chapel of the Independents. The town has its Athenæum, Public Library, with a valuable collection of old prints and works of art, one of local antiquities and geological specimens, and other desirable institutions.

The Hoe of Plymouth is a noble public promenade, agreeably laid out, upon the level summit of a bold limestone cliff overlooking the Sound. The view of the spacious harbour, three miles broad with the Hamoaze, and of the same length extending to the Breakwater at its opening, with one or two rocky islets armed with forts and batteries, is ever attractive and interesting. To the left, across the Catwater, rises the shore distinguished by Mount Batten and the Oreston promontory, with the wooded hills beyond. To the right is the beautiful Park of Mount Edgcumbe, with its fair lawns and luxuriant woods, and the grassy Maker Heights, above Cawsand Bay, terminating southward at Rame Head. The Breakwater,

directly fronting the town of Plymouth, and leaving a wide opening between its two ends, east and west, and the neighbouring mainland shores, is 3000 ft. long in the centre, with an arm 1000 ft. long at each end. It is built of huge limestone blocks, the upper part being faced and paved with granite, and has a lighthouse at the west end, and an ironclad fort in the centre. The construction of this grand bulwark against the sea was begun in 1812 and finished in 1841, and is a work scarcely less creditable than those of Portland, Dover, and Holyhead, performed with the superior engineering appliances of a later time. Adjacent to Plymouth Hoe is the Citadel, an old fortress, but still valuable in connection with the enlarged circuit of modern fortifications surrounding the Three Towns. Eddystone Lighthouse, fourteen miles distant, can be seen from the Hoe. The view inland extends to the Tors of Dartmoor; and the south-western region of that vast tract of rugged moorland, with the immense prisons at Prince's Town built for captive French soldiers and sailors in the great war with Napoleon, but now a penal servitude establishment for English criminal convicts, may easily be reached from Plymouth.

The township of Stonehouse, adjacent to Plymouth on the west side and connecting it with Devonport, has the same outlook over the Sound, being close to Millbay and the Great Western Docks. It contains several important establishments of the Royal Navy; the Victualling Office, a vast pile of stone buildings, in which biscuit is baked and other stores provided for the fleet; the Marine Barracks, and the Naval Hospital. Opposite here is St. Nicholas' Island, or Drake's Island, with its fort defending the entrance to the Hamoaze. West of Stonehouse, occupying the shore of the Tamar estuary, is Devonport, which in the last century was called Plymouth Dock. Its existence began in 1691 with a small dockyard created by order of King William III. It lies in the parish of Stoke Damerel, now a pleasant suburban village, chiefly owned by Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. A rampart and trench of fortification incloses Devonport, with its dockyards for ship-building, repairing, and marine engine-fitting, at Keyham, and the Gun Wharf for naval ordnance, and with barracks for the military. The Port Admiral has his flag-ship moored in the Hamoaze, but resides ashore, at Mount Wise, and here is also the residence of the General commanding the land forces of the Western District of England. Mount Wise shows an array of formidable batteries commanding the approach to the harbour. On the hill above is a bronze statue of the late Field Marshal Lord Seaton. Here was the old semaphore station for telegraphing to Government in London the intelligence of what was going on in the Channel; there were semaphores, with movable arms, cross-beams at the summit of tall posts, on the most conspicuous hills along the coast, and over Salisbury Plain, by which a message could be sent to London in ten minutes. The naval docks and building or manufacturing establishments of Devonport, though not now equal in magnitude to those of Portsmouth and Chatham, are in perfect order and efficiency. Devonport, as a town, has few mere adornments, but a Doric column, beside the Townhall, stands as a monument of its municipal promotion from the former status of Plymouth Dock. The Royal Albert Hospital is an admirable institution. There is a valuable collection of mineralogical specimens in the Townhall.

After the delightful visit to Mount Edgcumbe, and a stroll to the fine open bay outside Rame Head, the most inviting excursions from Plymouth will be up the Tamar and its tributary the Tavy. The topography of these charming rivers, with their legendary lore, has been celebrated by the late Mrs. Bray, of Tavistock, in her literary works. A river steam-boat conveys tourists up the Tamar, which above the Cornish inlet to St. Germans suddenly narrows, at Saltash, to a quarter of a mile width, and is crossed by Brunel's great engineering triumph, the Royal Albert railway bridge suspended from two arched tubes of iron meeting on a central pier, 170 ft. high, which makes a startling but elegant-looking structure. Above Saltash, the Tamar becomes a winding lake with several branches and recesses, the shores of which are rich and lovely with their varied scenery. Landulph, a hamlet on the Cornish side, is the burial-place of the last of the Paleologi, the Imperial dynasty of Constantinople—that is, of the Eastern Roman Empire, dethroned by the Turkish conquest. Theodore Paleologus was laid here in 1636. Higher up the Tamar is Pentillie Castle. We next reach Cothele, a fine old mansion of the Edgcumbes, built in the fifteenth century, and still furnished with tapestry and other antique furniture; and on the river-bank here is a small votive chapel, built to commemorate Sir Richard Edgcumbe's escape from his enemies after a rising against Richard III. The scenery at Morwell, higher up the river, is extremely grand, with cliffs 300 ft. high, and masses of trailing undergrowth down their precipitous fronts. Instead of ascending the Tamar by steam-boat, or in a second excursion, it is worth while to go up the Tavy, though not a navigable stream. Beer Ferrers Church has monumental effigies of some interest, and so has that of Tamerton Foliot, with much local history belonging to them. The parks and mansions of Warleigh and of Maristow are pleasant to see. The ruins of Buckland Abbey, a great Cistercian religious house, with the neighbouring village of Buckland Monachorum, demand the visit of an antiquarian party. Farther up the river, fifteen miles from Plymouth, but easily accessible by railway, is the agreeable and quiet small town of Tavistock, where once flourished an ancient Abbey, of great wealth and dignity. Its estates, like those of Woburn Abbey and others, were given by Henry VIII. to his favourite Russell, whose descendant, the Duke of Bedford, has a fair mansion here, called Endsleigh. Tavistock mostly belongs to his Grace the Duke. The remains of the Abbey are divided for occupation between the town library, the Vicarage garden, a Dissenting chapel (Unitarian), and outbuildings of the Bedford Hotel; but there are some other fragments of early English architecture; and relics even of Roman antiquity, from Buckland, are here preserved. In front of the Guildhall is a bronze statue of Francis, Duke of Bedford, by Mr. E. B. Stephens, A.R.A. Tavistock has no municipal corporation, but formerly sent members to the House of Commons, one of whom was Pym, the leader of the Long Parliament.

The river Plym, not less than the Tavy, going up the stream northward from Plymouth and Plympton, has many attractions. Bickleigh Vale, through which it flows down from Dartmoor, joined by the Meavy, is famed for its romantic beauty. From Shaugh Bridge up to Cadworthy or Cadover Bridge, it foams and roars through a wild rocky ravine, around the base of the Dewerstone, a mass of granite 300 ft. high, and beneath a range of moorland hills strewn with loose blocks of stone, or thrusting forth craggy projections from their sides, intermixed with trees, the mountain ash and the dwarf oak, with furze, heather, and bracken, in luxuriant confusion. It is a grand way of approach from the lower country to the rugged sublimities of Dartmoor; but these are to be felt, as well as beheld, twenty or thirty miles further on, where the highest part of the Moor, towards Lidford and Okehampton, lifts the peak of Yes Tor to the elevation of 2000 ft., and surrounds Crammere Pool, the source of four rivers, with an unbroken space of desolation.

OUR LONDON STREETS.

Within the last twenty years London has not only grown vastly in size, but also in architectural beauty. The style of building in the city, if not always successful, shows a preference for picturesque effect to monotonous uniformity. Streets have been gradually widened, others have been made; and if the traffic increases, so also does the space for it. Moving Westward, the Embankment, with its avenue of trees and well-kept gardens, is worthy of a great capital, and from some points the river views may be pronounced unrivalled. The Courts of Justice, too, are a signal feature of the metropolis and of the age; and, with the one exception of Kensington Gardens, our public parks were never so well kept and so beautiful as they are now.

There is, however, another side to the picture, and visitors to London are annoyed by objects which the cockney has learnt to tolerate. The system of street placards and of shop advertisements, for example, is carried to such an extent that it disfigures many fine positions, and injures whatever art has been expended on our railway stations. In some directions in the London suburbs whole walls are disfigured by glaring placards, and even the railway bridges that cross the streets are used as the media of advertisements. Sometimes, too, the resident of a private house is allowed to cover a blank wall with friendly requests to the public to make fools of themselves by purchasing a universal remedy, or assisting a bubble company. The eye wears and the heart sickens at the hideous faces and figures that glare at us from these placards. Somebody makes money by them, no doubt; but none the less are they a disgrace to the authorities who allow of such a display.

It seems to be the lot of Englishmen to spend large sums on the improvement of this mighty city, while allowing, at the same time, companies or private persons to step in and deform it. Take for illustrations of this truth the hideous railway sheds at Cannon-street and Charing-cross, and the beautiful bridge at Blackfriars overshadowed and permanently damaged by the adjoining bridge of iron. There seems to be no certainty that any fine metropolitan view will not be irretrievably injured by some monster edifice, or that a precious and peerless relic of antiquity may not in an evil hour be sacrificed to pelf.

Perhaps the chief disgrace to London is the number of her public-houses. By these we measure distances and pay our omnibus fares; they stare us in the face at every corner; they are in the eye of the foreigner standing memorials of English taste and of English morality. We don't pretend to find a remedy for this evil, it is enough to note its existence while walking through the streets of London. Then we may remind the reader that there are numerous courts and dens of villany which it is dangerous to enter even in broad daylight, and that at night the open and coarse exhibition of vice surprises the more decorous if not the more moral Frenchman. The thread of our life is a mingled yarn, and the good and evil of London are strangely blended. There are sincere and courageous men fighting daily with the evils of this colossal city; there are men and women, too, whose sole business is to increase them. London is indeed a microcosm of the world, and we need not leave what Charles Lamb called, with doubtful accuracy, the "sweet security" of her streets in order to learn the lessons of wisdom and folly.

THROUGH CHINA TO BURMAH.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* gives the following summary of an account given by Mr. Colquhoun of his enterprising and dangerous journey through China, from Canton to British Burmah. He divided his journey into two parts—the first the Canton River, and the second the Yunnan River. As to the prominent characteristics of the latter river, it is navigable by light draught steamers, and forty miles of its upper portion are gorges and rapids. There are numerous fine cities. The evidences of former affluence are due to the important carrying trade of the Yunnan, which is now fast decaying owing to the Mohammedan rebellion, which is driving the traffic on the Yangtse River, on account of the unfriendly attitude of the inhabitants. Placards were issued offering a reward for the head of the traveller. Unfriendly towns were avoided, and the Chinese dress adopted. Regarding Yunnan, its mountainous plateau is about 6000 feet, and the ranges are 15,000 feet in the north, falling to 9000 on the south. The scenery, the climate, the peoples, the languages, the costumes all change rapidly. The numerous fine cities attest the former prosperity of the population. Opium, minerals, and tea are the main exports, and the imports are cotton from Laos and Bhamo, also English salt and piece goods from the latter. He met with numerous large caravans on the way home from Tibet. He was stopped at Shumao by the intrigues of the officials. An examination of the country between Yungchoo and Shumao was considered most important. From Shumao to Talifoo there are easy roads, fertile valleys, fine towns and villages. As to the question of trade routes, it is too intricate for present discussion, as it requires an amassed fund of information. This important subject will be dealt with hereafter.

At Talifoo his exploration ceased, and he closed his survey at 4708 miles of the route from Talifoo to Bhamo, which was described by former travellers. The first attempt to reach Bhamo was unsuccessful, owing to the intrigues of the interpreter. He turned back part of the road when he met the Roman missionary, Pere Vial, who accompanied the party to Bhamo, acting as interpreter. At Manwyne he met with Leesetai, of the notorious Margery tragedy, who received him cordially, but questioned him regarding the Taeping road, and failed to mention that three Kachen chiefs had been treacherously executed by him shortly before. A vendetta was proclaimed against all comers from China, which compelled him to make a detour of fourteen days through the hills, suffering from great privations and heavy rains, and his food being exhausted. He reached Bhamo on July 14. Mr. Wahab is seriously ill from the effects of the journey. Mr. Colquhoun goes to Simla en route to England.

Yesterday week the election of a coroner for Essex, in the place of Mr. Charles Carne Lewis, deceased, who had held the office nearly fifty years, took place at the Shirehall, Chelmsford. Mr. C. C. Lewis, son of the late coroner, who has acted as deputy for sixteen years, was unanimously elected.

The International Conference at Liverpool closed yesterday week. The principal question discussed was the rights of authors and international copyright. It was resolved to appoint a committee to place themselves in communication with the Government with the view of a general union of European States and America for securing the rights of authors.

Mrs. Fuller's Free School, which was founded at Watford in 1704, was finally closed on the 10th inst., in accordance with the new scheme of the Watford Endowed Schools. For the future, the endowments of the above Free School, and a sum of £13,000 from the funds, arising from Richard Platt's Charity, Aldenham, will be administered under the name of the Watford Endowed Schools, and will be one foundation. The schools are to be day-schools, and provision may be made for the education of 200 boys and 100 girls.



1. Delfon-street. 2. The Municipal Buildings. 3. George-street. 4. Provision Market. 5. Plymouth, from Stamford Fort. 6. Old Abbey, and St. Andrew's Church. 7. St. Andrew's-street. 8. The Cage on the Breakwater. 9. The Breakwater Lighthouse. 10. Old House in North-street. 11. Promenade on the Hoe.

SKETCHES OF PLYMOUTH AND PLACES VISITED BY THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

SEE PAGE 203.

OBITUARY.

SIR T. WOOLLASTON WHITE, BART.

Sir Thomas Woollaston White, second Baronet, of Walling Wells, Notts, died on the 7th inst., aged eighty. He was born Oct. 3, 1801, the elder son of Sir Thomas Woollaston White, Bart. (so created in 1802), by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Blagg, of Tuxford, and succeeded his father Oct. 28, 1817. He received his education at Rugby, was in early life in the 10th Hussars, and served as Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry, 1836 to 1853, and of the Notts Militia, 1832 to 1852. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Nottinghamshire, and became High Sheriff in 1839. Sir Thomas married, first, March 4, 1824, Georgina, daughter of Mr. George Ramsay Ramsay, of Barnton, in the county of Edinburgh (by the Hon. Jean Hamilton, his wife, sister of the seventh Lord Belhaven), and by her had an only daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Monckton, who died in 1879. He married, secondly, March 31, 1827, Mary Euphemia, daughter of Mr. William Ramsay, of Gogar, in the county of Edinburgh, and by her had two sons, the elder of whom, his successor, now Sir Thomas Woollaston White, third Baronet, was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel 16th Lancers, and two daughters, of whom the younger, Fanny Lucy Fowke, is wife of Sir James Ramsay-Gibson-Maitland, Bart. The Baronet's ancestor, Thomas White, who purchased the manor of Tuxford, Notts, was brother-in-law of Lord Burghley, the Lord High Treasurer.

SIR R. W. C. BROWNRIGG, BART.

Sir Robert William Colebrooke Brownrigg, second Baronet, died on the 6th inst. at 12, West Eaton-place. He was born July 29, 1817, the elder son of Colonel Robert James Brownrigg, by Emma, his wife, daughter of Major-General Colebrooke Nisbet, and succeeded his grandfather, General Sir Robert Brownrigg, G.C.B., as second Baronet, May 27, 1833. He received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1838. He was never married, and the title devolves, consequently, on his only brother, now Sir Henry Moore Brownrigg, third Baronet, who was born in 1819, and married, in 1862, Ada Cicely Georgiana, daughter of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart., by whom he has two sons and one daughter.

REV. DR. BROOKE.

The Rev. Richard Sinclair Brooke, D.D., died on the 6th inst., at 11, Herbert-street, Dublin. He was born in 1802, the third son of William Brooke, M.D., of Dromavara, Dublin, and Culmaise House, in the county of Monaghan, by Angel, his wife, daughter of Captain Edward Perry, county Tyrone, and niece and heiress of Colonel Richard Graham, county Monaghan. He was thus brother of the late Right Hon. William Brooke, Q.C., LL.D., Master in Chancery in Ireland, of whom we gave a memoir in the Obituary of last September. Dr. Brooke, was formerly Rector of Wyton, Hunts. He married Anna, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Stopford, Rector of Conwal, and a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and had four sons and four daughters. His eldest son, the Rev. Stopford Augustus Brooke, Chaplain to the Queen, married, in 1858, Emma Diana, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Wentworth Beaumont, of Bretton Park, Yorkshire, M.P. for Northumberland. The Brookes of Dromavara have been much distinguished in literature. Henry Brooke, the author of "Gustavus Vasa," belonged to the family, and Dr. Brooke, whose death we record, was a gentleman of great accomplishments and literary tastes.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Major-General Alexander Irving, C.B., late of the Royal Artillery, on the 10th inst., at Arnot Hill, Falkirk, N.B.

Mr. Warwick Brookes, artist, of Manchester, on the 11th inst. He was granted a pension of £100 per annum from the Civil List on April 24, 1871.

The Rev. Francis Hessey, D.C.L., late Vicar of St. Barnabas, Kensington, on the 11th inst., at Midhurst, Sussex, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Sir John Smale, late Chief Justice of Hong-Kong, in London, on the 13th inst., in his seventy-seventh year. He only retired from the Colonial bench in October last.

The Hon. Samuel Deane Gordon, Member of the Legislative Council, New South Wales, on the 24th ult., at Glen Yarra, Sydney.

Colonel Thomas St. Leger Alcock, formerly of the 95th Regiment, and Colonel 1st Royal East Middlesex Militia, on the 7th inst., at 22, Somerset-street, Portman-square. He was son of Colonel Thomas and the Hon. Caroline Alcock.

Lady Channell (Martha), widow of Sir William Fry Channell, Baron of the Exchequer (who died 1873), and daughter of Mr. Richard Moseley, of Champion Hill, Camberwell, on the 8th inst., at 39, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park.

Mr. Robert Meek Carter, formerly M.P. for Leeds on extreme Liberal principles, on the 9th inst., in his sixty-eighth year. He was eldest son of Mr. John Carter, of Bridlington, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Meek, of Freesthorpe, was long and extensively engaged in business at Leeds, and became an Alderman of that town.

Mr. William James Griffith, of Castle Neynoe, county Sligo, J.P., D.L., on the 6th inst., at Carlsbad, aged thirty-five. He was the eldest son of Mr. Henry Griffith, of Port Royal and Castle Neynoe, county Sligo, by Jemima, his wife, daughter of Mr. James Pedder, of Ashton Park, Lancashire, J.P. and D.L. He married, 1870, Ada, only daughter of Mr. William R. Colborne, of The Hurst, Cheshire, and leaves issue.

Professor Leith Adams, F.R.S., M.A., of the Queen's College, Cork. He entered the Army as Assistant Surgeon in 1848, and served on the North-Western Frontier and the Crimea. After his retirement from the Army, in 1873, he was Professor of Zoology in the Dublin College of Science and of Natural History in Queen's College, Cork, and was author of several works on natural history and travel.

Commodore Edward White, R.N., on the 4th inst., at Port Royal, Jamaica, aged forty-seven. He was second son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond White, Inniskilling Dragoons, entered the Royal Navy in 1847, served in the Impérieuse in the Baltic expedition, was awarded the Baltic medal, and attained the rank of Captain in 1872. In 1879 Captain White was Nautical Assessor under the Merchant Shipping Act.

Last Saturday the new steam-ship Invicta, built for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, made her trip from Dover to Calais in seventy-three minutes, the return trip being accomplished in seventy-four minutes. She had on board a number of distinguished visitors.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A B S (Telford).—Please accept our cordial thanks for the report of the Manchester meeting and the games accompanying it. Owing to the Bank Holiday, this column late for last week's paper.

J A B (Cardiff).—The key-move of Dr. Gold's problem is 1. Q to K B 3rd.

G O N (Madras).—We have not the position at hand, but believe you are right in solving it by 1. P takes P.

W B (Stratford).—Your problem shall be examined.

J M D (Dundee).—The position is too simple. We shall be glad to see another.

T C (St. Neot's).—It is not necessary to write down every variation of a problem when sending the solution.

R E (Rio de Janeiro).—Thanks for the problem. It shall have early attention.

A M C B (Stratford-on-Avon).—We believe you can obtain the rules of "Four-Island Chess" from Mr. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street, W.C.

P J (Broadmoor).—You are undoubtedly right. Many of the noted problems are as excellent as those appearing on diagrams, but they do not attract so much attention from the general reader.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2004 received from Hereward, K (Bridgewater), S W Mann, J A B, and Onno and Jane.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2005 received from F J Wallis, Onno and Jane, and J A B.

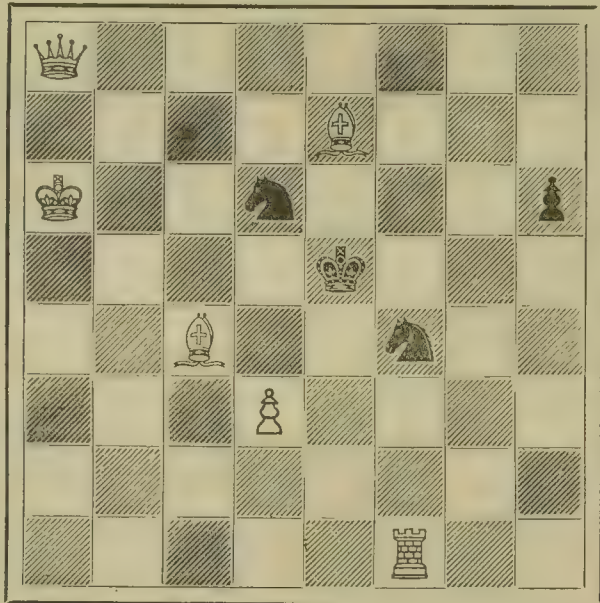
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2006 received from F J Wallis, Emile Frau, T Carroll (St. Neot's), J Newton Coombe, Juno, Donald Mackay, Bosworth, Arthur T Froggatt, and J A B.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2007 received from H B G Seymour, E J Winter Wood, H K Awdry, J R (Edinburgh), L L Greenaway, B H C (Salisbury), A M Colborne, Shadforth, A Chapman, Aaron Harper, E Casella (Paris), Otto Fuider (Ghent), W Hillier, Plevins, B Beeve, Hereward, Schmucke, I Beckhofer, N S Harris, R I Southwell, E L G, Jupiter Junior, W J Rudman, S Lowndes, P Richmond, S Bullen, Harry Springthorpe, Lord D (Brussels), Emile Frau, T H Holdren, A Wigmore, A H Mann, T Carroll (St. Neot's), Indagator, S W Mann, C W Milson, H Blacklock, M B C W S (Orley), R H Brooks, J G Anstee, F Parsloe, Norman Rumbelow, J Newton Coombe, G W Law, Gyp, Donald Mackay, Julia Short, Ben Nevil, Cryptotype, Worthing, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, E E H, O W Croskey, J Hall, W Biddle, Bosworth, Smutch, F H Devereil, "Cetewayo," J A B, Pilgrim, New Forest, James Dobson, E London, Fitzwarine, H Lucas, Ben Nevil, M O'Halloran, Joseph Ainsworth, W Dewso, G S Cox, F Ferris, A W Scrutton, L Wynian, E J Vines, N H Mullen, Cant, and P Johnson.

PROBLEM No. 2009.

By C. E. TUCKETT (Clifton).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

For the following game, played at the Manchester meeting between Messrs. RANKEN and SKIPWORTH, and the notes appended, we are indebted to Mr. Skipworth.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. R.)

1. P to Q 4th P to K 3rd

2. P to K 3rd Kt to K B 3rd

3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd

4. Kt to Q B 3rd B to Q Kt 2nd

5. P to Q 4th P to Q B 4th

6. P to Q 5th P to Q 3rd

7. P to K 4th P to K 4th

8. B to Q 3rd B to K 2nd

9. Q to K 2nd Q Kt to Q 2nd

10. Castles Q Kt to K B sq

11. Kt to K sq Kt to K Kt 3rd

12. P to K B 4th P takes P

13. B takes P Kt takes B

14. R takes Kt Kt to Q 2nd

15. Q to K Kt 4th B to K B 3rd

16. Kt to K B 3rd

There was some risk about this move, and I could not feel certain that I should not lose the exchange, having subjected my Rook to a very limited range by at once bringing out the Knight. On the other hand, I fancied my adversary was endangered by the Rook's position. I can only add, "All's well that ends well."

16. B to Q B sq
17. Q to K R 5th Castles
18. R to K Kt 4th B takes Kt
19. P takes B P to K B 4th

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The following table shows the result of the play in the Manchester tourneys:—

CLASS I.

Name.	Thorold.	Mills.	Spens.	Coker.	Skipworth.	Ranken.	Blake.	Fisher.	Owen.	Lord.	Total.
Mr. E. Thorold	6
Mr. D. Y. Mills	5
Mr. Sheriff Spens	1
Rev. J. Coker	3
Rev. A. B. Skipworth	4
Rev. C. E. Ranken	5
Mr. J. H. Blake	6
Mr. B. W. Fisher	4
Rev. J. Owen	6
Mr. J. Lord	4

Mr. Ranken has one game deducted from his score; Mr. Owen, half a game; and Mr. Skipworth, half a game, as previous winners. Drawn games count half a game.

0 Signifies lost.

The table in Class II. is incomplete; but, through the courtesy of the Rev. Mr. Skipworth, the honorary secretary of the association, we are enabled to give the final score of the twelve competitors:—

Lambert ... 8 1/2 Leather ... 7 Miss Thorold ... 4
Fish ... 8 1/2 Huntsman ... 6 Harris ... 3
Bewley ... 8 1/2 Newham ... 6 Pilkington ... 1
Hooke ... 7 1/2 Wainwright ... 5 May ... 1

As there was not time to play off the ties, Messrs. Lambert, Fish, and Bewley divide the first prize. The meeting has been attended a most successful one, although many of the best Manchester players, owing to their business engagements, were unable to take part in the first-class tournament, the play in which took place in the daytime. Some of them, however, played in the evening tournament, and there was a large gathering in the rooms throughout the week. Mr. M. Bateson Wood, the President of the Association for the year, was most unremitting in his attention to competitors and visitors from a distance, and his hospitality was on a most hearty and liberal scale. During the week he entertained the Revs. J. Owen and A. B. Shipworth at Fallowfield House.

The half-yearly meeting of the City of London Club will be held on Friday, Sept. 22, after which Mr. Blackburne will inaugurate the winter season by an exhibition of blindfold play. The annual handicap tournament of the club will be commenced in October. The prizes provided, of which there are six in number, amount in the aggregate to twenty guineas.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 9, 1874), with a codicil (dated July 23 following), of the Most Noble William Henry, sixth Duke of Grafton, late of Euston Hall, Thetford, Suffolk, and of Wakefield Lodge, Stony Stratford, Northamptonshire, who died on May 21 last, at his town residence, No. 4, Grosvenor-place, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Augustus Charles Lennox, seventh Duke of Grafton, the brother and acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £156,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Marie Anne Louisa, Duchess of Grafton, the articles of furniture at Grafton and Euston given to her by himself or her father, and such carriages and horses, with their harness and equipage, as she may select; and he leaves her for life No. 4, Grosvenor-place, including the stables, with the pictures, household furniture and effects, and such plate as she may select. An immediate legacy of £100, a further legacy of £25,000, and a rent-charge of £1000 per annum for life, are also given by the testator to his wife; but the choice is given to her of taking instead his Euston estate, a rent-charge of £1000 per annum on his Grafton estate for life, and a legacy of £2000. These provisions in favour of his wife are, in addition to the jointure and other benefits, secured to her by her marriage settlement. The Grafton and Euston estates, subject to the interest given to his wife therein, are settled to the use of his brother, the present Duke, for life, and then as he shall by deed or will direct, limit, or appoint. The testator's house in Clarges-street and Halfmoon-street is directed to be sold, and the proceeds settled in a similar manner to the said estates. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said brother.

The will (dated Feb. 12, 1881), with a codicil (dated May 18, 1882), of Mr. Pierre Gustave Lesieur, late of Park-street, Southwark, merchant, and of Cherbourg House, King's-road, Clapham Park, who died on May 27 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Mrs. Marian Palmer Lesieur, the widow, Archibald Douglas Thomas Hamilton, Achille Vintras, M.D., and Frederick Butler, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £58,000. The testator leaves to his wife £200; to his sister, Mrs. Maria Gaye, an annuity of £200; to his housekeeper, Margaret Swabey, an annuity of £50; and the residue of his real and personal estate, upon trust, to pay the income to his wife for life, or while she remains his widow; in the event of her marriage again, he gives her an annuity of £200; and, subject thereto, the capital of such residue is to be divided between all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Dec. 31, 1879) of William McKerrall, Esq., late of Hillhouse, in the county of Ayr, and of 31, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, J.P. for the counties of Ayr and Renfrew, who died on April 16 last, was proved on June 3 by Christopher McAdam, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £41,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to his executor, and various pecuniary legacies of considerable amount to relatives; and the residue, together with the furniture, plate, pictures, and other contents of his residence in town and of the mansion house at Hillhouse, Ayrshire, to his cousin, Robert Mure McKerrall. The late Mr. McKerrall of Hillhouse is succeeded in the family entailed estates in Ayrshire by the aforesaid Robert Mure McKerrall, now of Hillhouse, who was born on Sept. 27, 1846, educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and who holds a commission as Major in the 1st Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers.

The will (dated Nov. 1, 1881), with a codicil (dated Nov. 19 following), of Miss Mary Ann Millington, formerly of Greenwich, afterwards of Pelham-crescent, Brompton, but late of No. 47, Emperor's-gate, South Kensington, who died on May 4 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by the Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, M.P., James William Wilson, and the Rev. Herbert Milnes, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £29,000. The testatrix, after giving many legacies and annuities, leaves the residue of her estate and effects, real and personal, upon trust, for her great-niece, Ethel Mary Lyon Playfair.

The will (dated Aug. 9, 1881) of Mr. John George Sheppard, J.P., D.L., late of the High House, Campsey Ashe, Suffolk, who died on May 28 last, at No. 81, Eaton-place, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Mrs. Harriet Anna Sheppard, the widow, Major-General Charles Tyrwhitt, C.B., and Henry James Francis, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £23,000. The testator charges his Campsey Ashe estate with an annuity of £400 to his brother, Henry Wilson Sheppard, and of an annuity of £100 to his mother, and, subject thereto, settles the same, and also his Bawdsey property, after payment of any charges thereon, and the residue of his real estate, on his wife for life, and then, in default of children, on his said brother. The residue of his personal estate he gives to his wife. The deceased was foreman of the Jury in the Tichborne trial.

The will (dated Nov. 21, 1872), with a codicil (dated June 24, 1881), of the Rev. Francis Bacon, late of Much Hadham, Herts, who died on June 28 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Mrs. Caroline Cecilia Bacon, the widow, and Edward Cazalet, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to nearly £19,000. The testator leaves his portion of a share of the New River Company upon the trusts of his marriage settlement, and the residue of his property, real and personal, to his wife.

The will (dated Dec. 10, 1879), with a codicil (dated Feb. 26, 1880), of Dame Caroline Crompton, late of Chorley House, Bridgnorth, Salop, who died on April 12 last at 32, Dorset-square, was proved on the 28th ult. by Charles Crompton and Henry Crompton, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £14,000. The testatrix gives legacies to children and other relatives, and to servants; and the residue of her property to her seven children.

The will (dated June 17, 1878), with two codicils (dated April 23, 1880, and Aug. 3, 1881), of Mr. Henry Boys, J.P., D.L., formerly Major in the Life Guards, late of The Oaks, Upper Deal, who died on June 1 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Llewellyn Griffith and Frederick Esse, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £5000. The testator leaves numerous legacies, and the residue of his real and personal estate to the said Rev. T. L. Griffith.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1877), with a codicil (dated Feb. 4, 1881), of Mr. Henry Robert Kingscote, late of No. 10, Seville-street, Lowndes-square, who died on the 13th ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by Howard Kingscote and Anthony Kingscote, the sons, and Charles Stewart, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £2700. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his said sons, his daughters being provided for by their settlements. The deceased was formerly president of the Marylebone Cricket Club.

On Monday the will of the late Mr. Robert Clayton Mercer, cotton manufacturer, Oakenshaw House, near Accrington, who was killed at Preston Junction Station in December last, was made public. Mr. Mercer, bequeaths £1000 to the Victoria University, Manchester, for the foundation of a scholarship in chemistry; £500 to the Manchester Royal Infirmary; £500 to the Manchester Eye Hospital; £500 to the Blackburn and East Lancashire Infirmary, and various sums for the relief of the poor in Great Barwood Rishton, and Clayton-le-Moors.

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THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.
THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1869.
THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.
THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862, &c.

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"CH. GOUNOD."

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"Paris, Sept. 8, 1878.
"We, the undersigned, certify that, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, we find that the palm belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead."
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"Illustrated London News."
"The principle of the Brinsmead firm is to give the best piano of its kind the best of materials, the best of care, the best of taste, and the best of finish, and this is why the manufacture in Kentish Town sends down to Wignans-street so many pianos perfect in scale, sustained in tone, elastic in bulk, with equal and responsive touch, and, in fact, as near as possible to that ideal that all musicians must require—"A thing of beauty that is a joy for ever."

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EXHIBITS bought by PETER ROBINSON, including a magnificent collection of rich Silk and Satin Brocades of exquisite design and colouring, from 6s. 6d. to 1 guinea the yard; also in Black.

GREAT ANNUAL SUMMER SALE now
proceeding. All SUMMER and SURPLUS STOCK REDUCED. Also large Parcels of

HIGH-CLASS GOODS, bought at the close of the season on very advantageous terms.

RICH FRENCH BROCADED SATINS
and FIGURED MOIRES, in Floral and Stripe Designs, from 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per yard, about one half the cost of production.

RICH SILK BROCADED CASHMERES,
Manufacturer's original prices from 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per yard, now selling at from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d. Suitable either for the complete Costume or for draping with other materials.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

CHAPMAN, NOTTING-HILL, W.,
supplies all qualities of the
LOUIS VELVETEEN,
in Blacks and all Colours, at specially cheap prices. The wear of every yard guaranteed.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA.—"The
most perfect fitting made."—Observer. Gentlemen desirous of purchasing Shirts of the best quality should try Ford's Eureka, 30s., 40s., 45s. half-dozen. Directions for self-measure free.
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THE LOUIS VELVETEEN.
The best make known.
JONES BROS., 30 to 30½, Holloway-road, N., supply all qualities, Black and Colours, of this celebrated Velveteen at cheapest possible rates. Patterns post-free.
The wear of every yard guaranteed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses, partially-accrued teeth from all parasites or living animalcules, leaving them purely white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke; being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants, it is perfectly delicious to the taste, and harmless as a remedy. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

AIX-LES-BAINS (Savoie).—The most
important of all the sulphurous spas of the Continent. Eleven hours distant from Paris. Rheumatism, sciatica, &c., chronic gout, rheumatic gout, catarrh of the pharynx, larynx, and nasal passages are the diseases efficaciously treated at Aix.

ANDERMATT, Switzerland, near Goss-chen Station Gotthard Railway. HOTEL BELLE VUE.
cure-house for persons suffering from Chest and Lung diseases. Climatical advantages. Prospects of S. N. CHRISTEN, Proprietor.

BADEN-BADEN.—Hôtel Victoria.—First
Class. Beautifully situated nearest the Conversation House and Fredericksbad. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Accommodation superior. Moderate charges.—F. GHOSHOLT, Proprietor.

BADEN - BADEN.—Hôtel de Bade. A
first-rate and large Establishment, with extensive gardens. Warm, mineral, and other Baths. (Not to be confounded with the hotel facing the station.)—F. ZICKLER, Manager.

BADEN - BADEN.—Hôtel Stadtbaden,
adjoining the Railway. Surrounded by beautiful gardens. First class. Highly recommended by English and American families for comfort and economy.—E. ROESSLER, Proprietor.

BÂLE.—Hôtel National, opposite Central
Railway. Modern comforts, moderate prices. Best in Bale. Dinners, breakfasts, and refreshments at Buffet prices. Break your journey here. English spoken.—Proprietor, K. MEISTER.

BIARRITZ.—Best Winter Station, radiant
sun, breezes warmed by the Gulf Stream. No epidemics. English Club, church, fox-hunting, racing, lawn tennis, English Bank, Consul, library, &c. No frost or snow.

BORDEAUX.—Grand Exhibition, General
Productions; Agriculture, Industry, Ancient Art; Universal Exposition of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Fermented Drinks. Interesting to English Trade. Catalogues, apply to President.

BRUSSELS.—Grand Hôtel de Saxe. Near
the Boulevards, theatres, and railway. Spacious bedrooms. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Garden. Breakfast, 1.25; Table d'Hôte, 3.50. Send for Tarif, G. MEURISSE, Proprietor.

DAX, near Pau and Biarritz; same climate.
Thermal Establishment with MUD Baths, 130 deg. Fahr., efficacious in affections, Throat, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c. Superior Pension.—Address, SECRETARY, Dax-Landes.

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Grand Hôtel des Bains. First-class. Sanitary arrangements perfect. 150 chambers. Superior cuisine and cellars. No epidemics. Write for Prospectus.—ALBERT SAUDET, Proprietor.

GENEVA.—HÔTEL METROPOLE.
Grand First-class House, facing Lake, English Garden, Musio kiosk, steam-boat pier. Rooms, service and baggage included, 4/6. Favourable arrangements offered.—WM. GREENLEIGH, Director.

HEIDELBERG.—Hôtel Schrieder and
Grand Hôtel.—First-class houses, moderate charges. Beautifully situated, nearest Station and Promenade. Pension arrangements for a long stay.—FRUVE WAT. BACK, Proprietors.

HEIDELBERG.—Prince Charles Hotel,
nearest the Castle, with fine view of the Ruins. Airy chambers, good cuisine and attendance. Reasonable prices. Baths. Table d'hôte.—SOMMER and ELLMER, Proprietors.

HEIDEN-RORSCHACH.—Sunrise from
here—one of the most magnificent Views in Europe. Tyrol and Swiss Mountains and Lake Constance, altitude 2500 feet. Mountain Railway, Wiley Cure, Baths, Concerts.

HOMBURG (Frankfurt).—Baths very
salutary in diseases of the stomach, liver, and gout. Pure mountain air, contributes largely to invigorate the system. Orchestra, lawn-tennis, concerts, balls, magnificent Curians.

INTERLAKEN.—Yungfraublick Hotel.
First-class Establishment for Families. Facing the Jungfrau, between Lakes Thun and Brienz. Remarkable salubrity. Fine woods. Arrangements made.—J. OESCH MULLER, Proprietor.

INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND.—Grand
Hotel Victoria. One of the largest and best on the Continent. Full view of the Jungfrau. 300 rooms. Lift, electric light, lawn tennis. Arrangements. Balls, concerts.—E. REICHERT, Proprietor.

LUCERNE.—Grand Hôtel National. Only
house with lift. First-class arrangements made. Band in the hotel. Adjoining the new Casino. Near the piers and railway.—SCHNEIDER FREYER, Proprietors.

LUCERNE.—Hôtels Schweitzerhof and
Lucernerhof. Maintain high reputation, and worthily recommended. Open all the year. Facing steam-boat pier, close to Station Gotthard Railway.—HAUSER FRERES, Proprietors.

LUCERNE.—New Grand Casino. First-class
artists. Trompe and orchestrae Parisien. Every evening, Opera, Opérette, Vaudeville, or Comedy. Salle de Jeux priv. de Collation, 1800. Restaurant and café. A. CHART, Director.

MALTA, Corsica, Egypt, Constantinople,
Italy, Greece, and Danube, by Frassinetti and Co.'s steamers. Prospects and tariff of Smith, Sandus, and Co., Gracechurch-street; or Frassinetti and Co., 6, Place de la Bourse, Marseilles.

MILAN, Pallanza, Locarno, Bellagio, Venice.
Grand Hotel at Milan. } First class Extra.
Grand Hotel at Pallanza. } Best and most comfortably
Grand Hotel at Locarno. } regulated Hotels on the
Grand Hotel at Bellagio. } Continent.
Grand Hotel at Venice.

MONACO.—The SUMMER BATHING
SEASON is NOW OPEN.
The Sea Baths of Monaco are completely protected from the north winds, and the most healthful and enjoyable on the Mediterranean Coast.

The Grand Hôtel des Bains, upon the seashore, contains most comfortable and luxurious apartments for families at moderate prices.
Hot and Cold Salt and Fresh Water Baths, and Hydropathic Establishment. Tropical vegetation abounds, yet the temperature is always toned by the cool sea breeze.

MONACO is situated about 35 minutes from Nice, and 20 minutes from Mentone, and vies with either town for its sanitary arrangements and healthful climate.

NAPLES-BY-THE-SEA.—See Naples as it
should be seen, from the Balconies of the HOTEL ROYAL DES ETRANGERS. Patronised by High Life. Always open. Views and Prices of Mr. CAFRANI, Sole Proprietor.

NAPLES.—AMERICAN DENTISTRY,
with latest Discoveries, Gold and Vulcanite Sets. Stopping in Gold.—Mr. J. CAMMEROTA, Dentist, adjoining the English Chemist's—E. KERNO.

OSTEND.

SEA BATHING. BELGIUM.
The finest sea bathing and the most frequented watering-place on the Continent. Summer residence of their Majesties the KING and QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

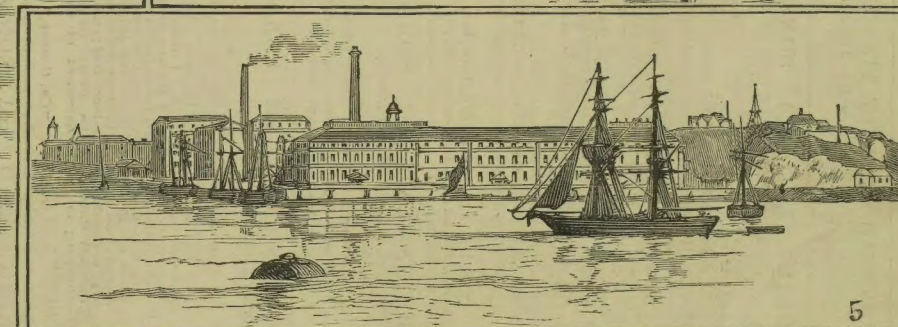
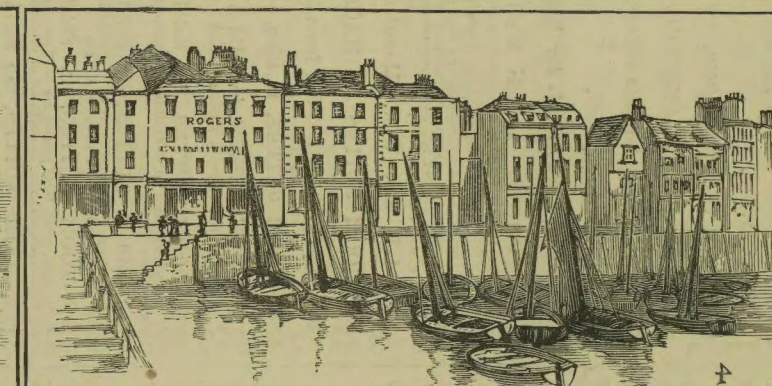
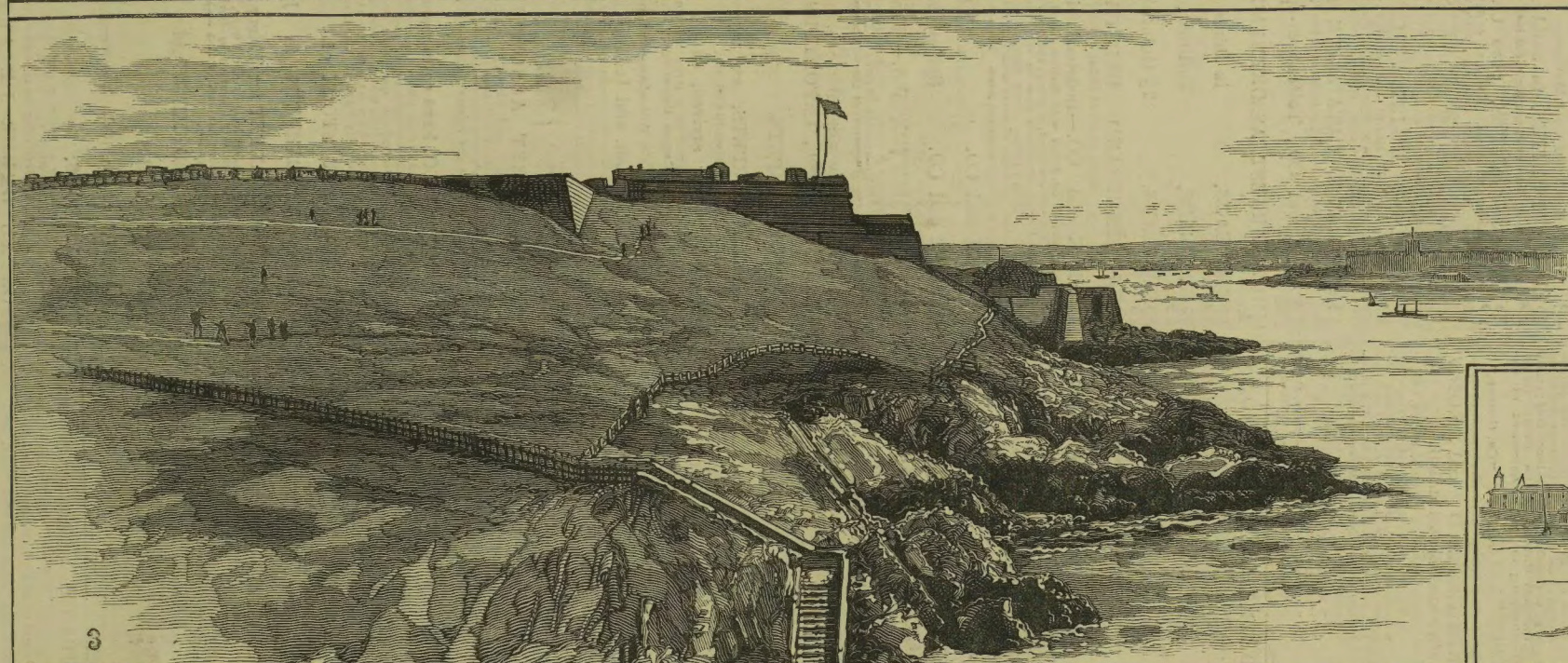
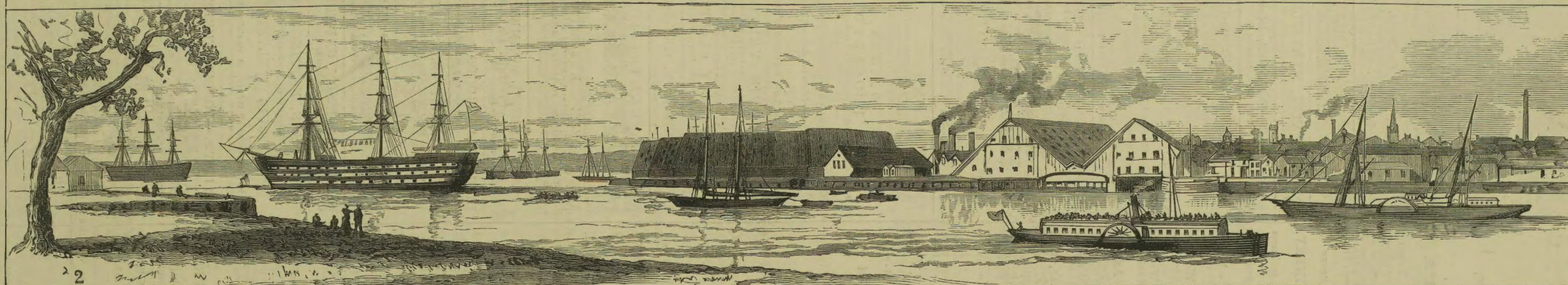
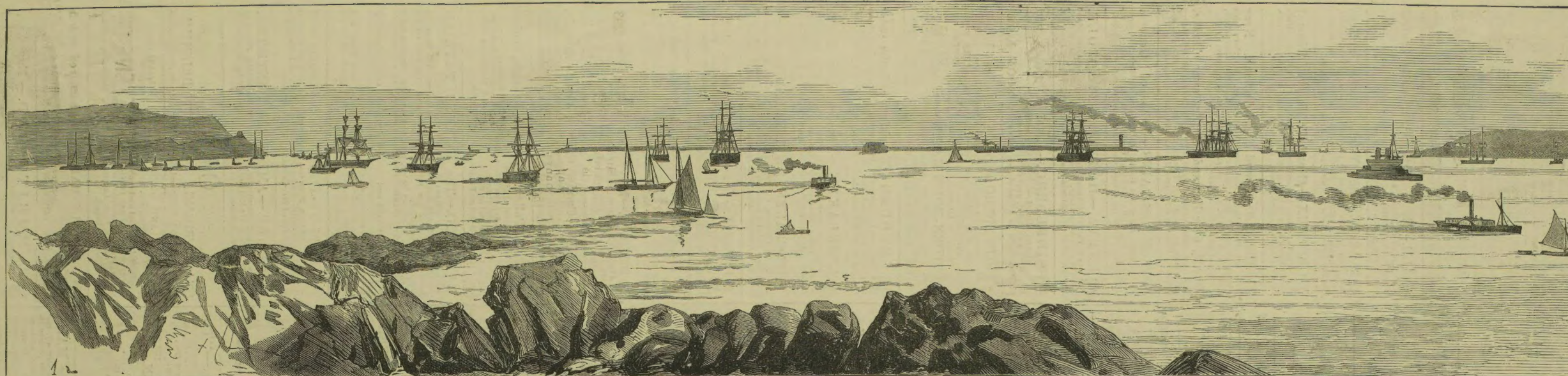
The Season is open from June 1 to October.
Splendid Kursaal and magnificent Digue. Daily concerts and dances at the Kursaal, two orchestras, grand balls at the Casino, grand regatta, pigeon-shooting, races, circus, varied fêtes, theatre, Casino, Park Leopold. Sea bathing under the control of the town of Ostend.

RIGI KALT-BAD.—Hotel and Pension
recommended. Sheltered from all winds. 30 chambers. Hydropathic cure. Doctor and English church in hotel. Milk and whey cure. Particulars of Proprietors, SEIGERER—FAEDEN.

S. MORITZ BAD.—Engadine.
Hydropathic Establishment, 6307 feet altitude. Climatic Station. Season June 15 to Sept. 15. Ferruginous springs. Its cures for lathers. Music daily. The hotel Kurhaus adjoining.

TOULOUSE.—Grand Hôtel du Midi.
Patronised by the Duke of Norfolk and English nobility and gentry. First-class hotel. English spoken; and comfort of visitors specially studied. E. POUQUENET, Proprietor.

VICHY.—English Club, Grand Cirque,
Concerts, Balls, Reading, Drawing-rooms, Cards, Billiards. Restaurant à la Carte. Choicest wines. Telegraphic despatches. Paris, London. English rendezvous.



1. Plymouth Sound, with the Breakwater: View looking seaward.
3. The Citadel of Plymouth, from the Hoe.

2. The Hamoaze and Devonport Dockyard, with H.M.S. Royal Adelaide: View from Mount Edgecumbe.
4. The Barbican Quay, Plymouth.

5. The Royal Victualling Office, Stonehouse.

BOOKS ABOUT ICELAND.

A large illustrated volume, entitled *Summer Travelling in Iceland*: by John Coles, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S. (John Murray), with good maps and with a very useful index, is hereby recommended to general attention. It contains an account of "two journeys across the island by unfrequented routes;" and to this account are added "a chapter on Askja," contributed by Mr. E. Delmar Morgan, F.R.G.S., and an appendix in which there is "a literal translation of three sagas." The author, moreover, has supplied "a historical introduction, and some hints as to the expenses and necessary preparations for a tour in Iceland;" and, as his experience in all that relates to maps is, from his official position, unusually wide and trustworthy, the reader may take up the work with more than ordinary confidence as regards the accuracy as well as the comprehensiveness of the contents. There are nineteen illustrations, and some of them are of a very superior as well as interesting description. There is no dearth of books concerning Iceland, and it is pleasant to find that the author of the volume under consideration makes a point of paying a well-deserved compliment to the merits of Mr. Lock's "Home of the Eddas"; but the number of such books may still be increased without much danger of producing a sense of satiety. The volume under consideration has a second appendix, and to anybody who contemplates a tour in Iceland that is the part which will give the greatest satisfaction, probably; for the information concerning outfit, expenses, and matters more or less intimately connected therewith, is extensive and minute. The author, having with him two companions, started from Leith at the end of July, 1881, and was back again at Leith in the latter half of September, ready to bear witness that the beginning of July is the best time for visiting the island, and that nobody who is not prepared for the risk of remaining there through the winter should start homewards later than the beginning of September; that is, if the traveller have penetrated to or beyond the very heart of the country, far away from Reykjavik. The three travellers apparently met with no such adventures as the famous Baron Munchausen, or the intrepid "Ubique," or even Captain Mayne Reid would have thought marvellous; but they saw, did, and suffered, as well as heard, what is very curious, entertaining, and instructive to read. As regards the inhabitants of Iceland, the author seems to have been more fortunate than some other travellers who preceded him; he describes the people as "civil, obliging, honest, and hospitable," and rejoices to say that he "saw the bright side of their character." He was agreeably surprised to discover that he had formed a totally wrong opinion of the guides, whom, "from information he had received," as the police express it, he had regarded as "a class of men whose chief aim and object in life was to get drunk as often as possible;" to his astonishment, but not to his disappointment, he had never met in his life with "a more sober, obliging, and civil set of men" than the three guides employed by himself and his two companions. Perhaps the sober three were exceptions to a general rule.

Illustrations, of which there is a good number in the volume entitled *By Fells and Fjords*: by E. J. Oswald (William Blackwood and Sons), are not only an embellishment, but an assistance, in the case of such works. As for the literary contents of the volume, they consist of a narrative based upon the results of three trips undertaken in three different years to Iceland, and they are written in that easy, pleasant, sprightly style which nearly every educated lady seems to have at command: light gossip mingles, in the proportion required for leavening the whole mass, with more or less important or serious facts and with more or less grave discourse upon historical and other subjects. The lady to whom we are indebted for this agreeable collection of "scenes and studies in Iceland" may be said to have examined the country rather from the literary and romantic point of view than from any other—that is to say, she drew from the Icelandic sagas the inspiration which impelled her to visit the Icelanders and learn what she could of Icelandic persons, places, and things. She was happy beyond the common lot of travellers who yield to the frequently delusive whisperings of romance; she found the reality equal to the expectation, so far as the old literature and the old language had suggested to her an attractive dream. It is easy to conceive how great must have been her delight to settle for a short space among people who still use the old Norse language of her favourite stories, who have the very same "farms, and names and manners," as their forefathers had of yore, who could repeat to her by word of mouth the stories she loved to read, who could point out to her the very spots on which the heroes, whose exploits were so familiar to her, had fought and bled, the halls in which they had held high festival, and the graves in which they may still be said to repose, though their good swords are rust and their bones are dust, as the sword and the bones of Sir Arthur O'Kellyn. The lady, however, is not wholly or even mainly romantic; she is, on the contrary, extremely modern and practical, for the most part; she notices the most mundane matters—the drunkenness of the Icelandic and the snobbishness of an occasional British tourist, whose manners, having already forced the native authorities to modify in some degree their wonted hospitality, she says that the Icelanders may not regard as characteristic of the whole English nation. She is considerate enough to remember that the sportsman and the searcher after picturesque requirements have requirements of their own; and to both of them she testifies that Iceland offers certain, though not unlimited, attractions. Some useful hints about outfit and expenditure are given for the benefit of ladies who may purpose to travel in Iceland.

Highly valuable, from the scientific and technical point of view, as the volume entitled *Askja, Iceland's Largest Volcano*: by W. G. Lock, F.R.G.S. (published by the author), may be, and very likely is, the tone is so exceedingly egotistical, querulous, and spiteful, and the general interest, apart from geological, geographical, and what may be called professional questions, is so small that the ordinary, unscientific reader will probably find some difficulty in perusing the whole tale of pages. The author, right as he may be in his strictures, adopts so ungenerous and sneering a style in dealing with his namesake, who wrote "The Home of the Eddas," and with whom he professes joy that he can disclaim relationship, and in his remarks about Mr. Watts, Captain Burton, and other gentlemen, that one cannot help conceiving a violent prejudice against himself and all his works. Possibly he has himself been attacked and has merely retaliated. If so, he, as well as other authors, would do well to remember that private quarrels, unless they are between very distinguished persons or lead to the airing of some piquant scandal, are merely wearisome to the public and a cumbersome addition to a book about volcanoes, whether in Iceland or elsewhere. For the author's elaborate map every reader will undoubtedly be thankful; but all readers may be earnestly exhorted to skip all the pages which are marked "prefatory" and in which spitefulness is the most prominent characteristic, and to commence with the account of the author's exploring expedition to a certain lava flood in the summer of 1880; that is, to begin at the second chapter instead of the first. What seems to prey particularly on the author's mind is that the

public should consider Hekla the chief volcano in Iceland; to expose this gigantic imposture and to vindicate the claims of Askja he has apparently devoted all the energies that he could spare from the labour of denouncing his namesake and others; and there is little, if any, doubt that he has fully succeeded. He has also evolved a theory touching "the probable genesis of Askja and Iceland;" and, as he now seems to know more than any other living Englishman about Iceland, Hekla, and Askja, it is to be hoped that his spirit will rest, unperturbed by the real or imaginary errors of his namesake. It would appear that the author is inclined to agree with Mr. Delmar Morgan, whose visit to Askja is recorded in Mr. Coles' "Summer Travelling in Iceland," that "ten centuries ago Iceland was a better place to live in than now, and perhaps ten centuries hence it will have ceased to be, except as a resort for fishing-vessels, or a station for meteorological observations."

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bacon, Harry Vivian, to be Rector of Humber, Hereford.
Barker, W., Vicar of St. Mary's, West Cowes, Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty; Rector of St. Marylebone.
Beverley, Henry Webber, Curate of Brighton and Clerk-in-Orders; Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Chichester.
Bond, Charles Watson, Vicar of Haddenham, Ely; Incumbent of All Souls', Brighton.
Brook, A. St. C. R., Curate of Holy Trinity, Brompton; Rector of Slingsby, Coldwell, T., Rector of Greensnorton; Chaplain to the Duke of Grafton.
Collins, George, Vicar of Charlesworth, near Manchester; Vicar of Forrest-cum-Frith, Durham.
Crofton, A.; Vicar of St. Elizabeth's, Reddish Green, near Stockport.
Furley, E. M., Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Guernsey; Rector of the Third Portion of Pontesbury, Shrewsbury.
Good, Edward, Vicar of Forrest-cum-Frith, Durham; Vicar of Charlesworth, near Manchester.
Lee, Henry Wilson, Curate of St. John's Church, Sheffield; Chaplain to the English Soldiers and Sailors at Hong-Kong.
Maul, Richard Graham; Rector of Hopesay, Salop.
Reynolds, Joseph William, Prebendary of St. Paul's and Vicar of St. Stephen's, Spitalfields; Rector of St. Anne and St. Agnes, City.
Townsend, T. J. M., Vicar of Searby; Curate of Cholesey, near Wallingford.
Twining, John H., Curate; Rector of Dinnington, Yorkshire.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Liverpool has appointed the Rev. Dyson Rycroft, Vicar of Christ Church, Kensington, to an honorary Canonry in the Pro-Cathedral of Liverpool.

The Rev. Thomas Turner, Curate of St. Stephen's, Portland Town, and chaplain to the Boys' Home, Regent's Park-road, has been appointed to the vicarage of St. Saviour's Fitzroy-square.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed the Rev. Arthur J. Ingram, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, Secretary to the Additional Curates Society, 7, Whitehall, to St. Margaret's Rectory, Lothbury.

Mrs. Coleridge has placed in the choir of Maple Durham church, near Reading, a two-light stained-glass window, in memory of her niece, Katherine Mary, daughter of General Prichard, who was drowned while skating on the Stour.

The Bishop of London laid the foundation-stone, last week, of a new temporary church and Sunday school for the new district of St. Andrew, in the parish of Willesden, to which the Rev. J. Arthur Rawlins has been appointed first Incumbent.

A painted window has been placed in the church of Preston, near Brighton, in memory of Captain George V. Macdonald, 19th Regiment. The cost of the window, which is from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, was defrayed by Captain Macdonald's brother officers.

The college living of Donhead St. Mary, near Salisbury, of the annual value of £1200, with a residence, has been conferred by the Warden and Fellows of New College on the Rev. Walter Francis Short, M.A., Fellow of that Society, and formerly Warden of St. Paul's, Stony Stratford.

The Bishop of Bangor on the 10th inst. consecrated a new church at Llithfaen, near Pwllheli, and the Bishop of St. Asaph has opened one by license at Ffynongrow, in the parish of Llanen, near Rhyl. A beautiful new reredos has been presented to the church of Ysptyty-Ifan by Lady Penrhyn.

The Bishop of Manchester on the 5th inst. consecrated a new church in the parish of St. James, Didsbury, erected at the sole cost of Mr. William Roberts, of The Oaks, Didsbury. On Sunday morning the Bishop preached at St. Paul's, Kersul, on behalf of the Society for Promoting the Spiritual Welfare of the Deaf and Dumb, and in the evening he occupied the pulpit in the cathedral.

The Rev. G. Wyndham Kennion, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, has been nominated to the bishopric of Adelaide by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Durham, Winchester, Truro, and Bedford, to whom the choice of a Bishop was intrusted by the Synod of the Diocese of Adelaide. Mr. Kennion was, in 1873, appointed by the Crown, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, to the vicarage of St. Paul's, Hull, and has since 1876 been Vicar of All Saints', Bradford. From 1871 to 1873 he was Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the Diocese of York.

Yesterday week the cathedral of the newly created Roman Catholic see of Portsmouth was opened with a solemn service, Pontifical High Mass being celebrated by the new Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Virtue.

Cardinal Manning, assisted by the Catholic Bishops of Southwark and Amycla, on Sunday, in St. Augustine's Church, Ramsgate, consecrated Dr. Luck Catholic Bishop of Auckland, it having been decided to place the Northern Island of New Zealand under the spiritual charge of the Benedictines.

Yesterday week the corner-stones of the new Wesleyan memorial church which is being erected at Colwyn Bay, in memory of the late Rev. Morley Punshon, were laid by Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., the President of the Conference (Dr. Garratt), and other gentlemen.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Botanical Society of London, held on the 10th inst. in the gardens, Regent's Park, it was stated that the receipts for the year exceeded the expenditure by £306. A large number of new subscribers joined during the year, more than £800 was awarded in prizes, and the society had proved of much utility to medical students, artists, and others.

On the 10th inst. the Duchess of Marlborough presented the prizes won at the meeting of the National Artillery Association at Shoeburyness. Colonel Hastings addressed the volunteers, and expressed his gratification in having to report to the Commander-in-Chief the very great advance which had been made in the five years by the volunteers in drill, in firing, and in discipline. The Queen's Prize has been won by the second detachment (Alnwick) of the 2nd Northumberland; the same corps winning two other important prizes. The Prince of Wales's Cup was won by the seventh detachment (Hull) of the 2nd East York; and Lord Waveney's Prize by the seventh detachment 2nd Durham. In the competition for Royal Artillery detachments, the first prize was won by the Western Division (Plymouth and Devonport).

THE ART OF LIVING.

There are two ways of looking at most subjects. To live is the most serious thing a man has to do, and even a careless liver discovers it to be so when forced to feel the weight of what has been finely called "the noble burden of humanity." Many a sermon has been preached by prophet and poet on this theme, which, in one form or another, embraces the wisdom of the ages. All natural imagery has been employed to illustrate the brevity of life; all the objects of art, the treasures we heap up, the friends we gain, the infant in the cradle, the old man feeding on the memories of the past, remind us of its vanity. And yet all is not vanity. Life is not a jest, as Gay called it; it is not a cheat, as Dryden called it; it is not, as Macbeth called it in his hour of despair, a tale

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing.

The mystery of life is solved by love, and there is in it, if only we can look with purged eyes, a daily beauty and meaning which link the years together unto a perfect end. This, however, is not the place to moralise, like Jaques in the forest of Arden. Let us look at life from another standing-point.

The more civilised a community becomes the more necessary is it to understand the art of living. Some people do not seem to be aware that it is an art. They do not know when to speak or when to be silent; they tread with rough boots upon a man's toes, and wonder why he cries out; they may be kind in their actions and yet brutal in their speech; and they forget that it is not everyone who can bear, like Boswell, to be told he is a fool. Such people pride themselves on their plain-speaking; they have no reticence and no consideration. A woman may think she is always right and her friend generally wrong; but it does not make the wheels of life run smoother to say this in plain English. A man may have a contempt for his wife's dearest brother; but to tell the wife or brother so is not conducive to harmony. "We must be gentle now we are gentlemen," say the old Shepherd in the "Winter's Tale;" but gentility is too often assumed, and gentleness very often ignored. Fussiness and worry, too, are the bane of life; temperament and liver affect the art of living. "There are fault-finders," says the landlady of a boarding-house known to literature, "who would quarrel with the Angel Gabriel if he lived in the house with them, and scold at him and tell him he was always dropping his feathers round if they couldn't find anything else to bring up against him." Most of us have known such people; they spoil the flavour of life; they are constantly eager to give advice, and the advice is rarely worth having; they are never at rest, but wander about like forlorn ghosts and make a draught in the house cold as the east wind. With good intentions, perhaps, but with a total lack of gentleness and tact, they destroy the restfulness of home.

The first lesson in the art of living is consideration for others; and consideration comes from sympathy. Very good people are apt to think that all goodness lies in one direction—let us say, in denouncing alcohol or in distributing tracts—and if these ways are not yours, they at once pass judgment upon you with a nose metaphorically turned up. The man or woman, on the contrary, who understands the art of living will remember the one touch of nature, and seek for points of agreement instead of disagreement. If you will not limit your freedom by accepting the intemperate dogmas of the extreme abstainer, you may fight, perhaps, more successfully against intemperance by indirect methods. If you object to tracts, you may not object to blankets. Lowly livers, according to Shakespeare, are more contented than those above them in society. It may be so, since their lives are more monotonous and less open to ambition; but it is probably a question of comparison. The man of genius aims at the stars; the peasant's one desire is for a pig or a poultry-yard. In both cases ill-regulated wishes excite jealousy. John Hodge grumbles if his neighbour Smith pays a lower rent than he does, and Kemble while living in Switzerland is said to have been jealous of the attention bestowed upon Mount Blanc.

The art of living is one that might be learnt by experience, but many of us miss the lesson. We fret ourselves about trifles, and looking heaven-wards see nothing but the clouds; we dwell upon the past as if we had left our joys behind us; we waste our strength in idle regrets instead of striving bravely to gain what the present has to yield. That man knows little of the art of living who is content to live, as it were, by chance. To use life well we must force something out of it, not wealth, not power, not the lower objects of ambition, but the thoughts that invigorate and purify, the deeds that are divine because unselfish. In common speech we say a man has been successful who has left a large fortune behind him. "Two hundred thousand pounds," said Lord Erskine wittily, "is a very pretty sum to begin the next world with;" but the art of living is not money-making, nor is it the fame which, though it be an infirmity, is dear to noble minds. Far more to be desired than riches or reputation is the joy that comes to a man from walking in the path of Duty.

Flowers laugh before him on their beds,
And fragrance in his footing trails.

It is this sense of duty that has made England great. He who knows what he has to do and—like the crew of the Birkenhead—does it at all hazards, understands how to live, since he knows also how to die.

This art, by-the-way, has no lack of variety. The work of one man is not the work of another. It is better to make good shoes than to preach bad sermons; better to write a good novel than a dull treatise on morality; and it is even possible, though it might be dangerous to whisper it in learned ears, that the endowment of a college is sometimes of less service to society than a poet's song. The art of living is to know what is best, not for your neighbours, but for yourself. Few men have imagination enough to see life as their nearest friends see it; too often they live apart in a small world of their own, and consider that narrow world the universe. And they expect others to look at it as they do, and wonder why they don't.

In conclusion, it may be worth saying, though it seems like a common-place, that the art of living, like all others, is not to be acquired without labour. From books, from society, from converse with thoughtful men and women, the student must gain and enlarge his knowledge, and he may increase it still more by witnessing the noblest illustrations of the art as exhibited in Biography.

The Lord Mayor, at the request of the local committee of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, on the 10th inst., at Mansion House, publicly presented to the members of the crew of the Freemasons' Life-boat Albert Edward, stationed at Clacton-on-Sea, the gold and silver medals, each with a certificate, forwarded by the French Government through the Board of Trade, in recognition of their gallantry in saving the whole crew, sixteen in number, of the French steam fishing-vessel *Madeleine*, of Boulogne, which was wrecked on the Tunfleet Sand, near Clacton, in October last.



RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE AT KINDJI OSMAN ON AUGUST 5: CHARGE OF THE 60TH RIFLES.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIOGRAPHY OF MEN OF LETTERS.

It was the fashion in the last century to write the lives of literary men in an apologetic tone, as though the biographers were uncertain respecting the value of their work. There was often ample ground for this hesitation. The art which these writers undertook to exhibit was one they did not understand. They imagined that the life of a poet, novelist, or historian must be, in the nature of things, of less interest than that of a soldier or statesman, and they were, unfortunately, not aware that learned men are capable of writing stupid biographies. It was the age of quartos, and in that ponderous shape many a so-called "Life" was published which, to quote the well-known comment upon Gilman's Coleridge, is deadlier than a door-nail. Dr. Johnson was the first to teach his contemporaries how to write biography; and Boswell, more successful than his master, and fortunate in a noble subject, has produced a "life" which has no equal in the language. With these exceptions, we do not remember any literary biography worthy of the name between the accession of Queen Anne in 1702 and the Regency of George IV. in 1814, so that Johnson's complaint of the penury of this branch of English literature remained a just complaint for some years after his death. Neither was the biographical art in England more happily practised at any earlier period. In what, with some degree of license, we call the Elizabethan age, the genius of the race shone forth with transcendent lustre. The age of Spenser, Shakspeare, and Lord Bacon was one of much writing and of universal reading. Never was the intellectual life of the country more vigorous, never was thought more affluent, or the power of expression more vivid; yet the contemporaries of these men, each one of whom would have sufficed to glorify a century, tell us so little about them that to this day, despite researches innumerable, we have no certain data for some of the simplest facts in the story of their lives. We do not know even the family name of the woman whom Spenser married and immortalised; we are not certain as to the year of the poet's birth, nor do we know anything of his parents. Of hardly any great poet do we know so little as of Shakspeare, and this after the portentous labours of commentators who would have given a finger, or a fortune if they had one, to discover how the poet lived in London after his foolish freak of marrying Ann Hathaway, how he spent his "retired leisure" at Stratford, and whether the reported cause of his death was a libel or a truth. Hero-worship, it is evident, was never understood in those days. In ours, on the other hand, the biographers' worship is not confined to heroes; and many a man whose literary position is doubtful or provincial has his name handed down to posterity, or, to speak more accurately, dies a second death and undergoes a second burial in that mausoleum of insignificant reputations—the British Museum.

The pains and penalties of a literary career do not cease with an author's death. "Don't let the awkward squad fire over me," was the dying request of Burns; but a great man of letters has a danger to fear worse than the irregular firing of an awkward squad. To suspect that, almost as soon as the grave closes over him, his domestic annals and his literary career will be described for the delectation of the public, is enough to make a sensitive man shiver. Full well he knows that the fair reputation of many an author has been irretrievably damaged by his biographer. He remembers the cruel kindness of Earl Russell, who has made the grave of that lively wit and poet, Thomas Moore, all the deeper by heaping upon it a memoir in eight volumes; he remembers the tedious and melancholy tribute paid to James Montgomery by a brace of biographers who have deemed their pious hero deserving of seven. Some illustrious poets and men of letters have been fortunate in their biographers; but this is one of the chances upon which no man can calculate. Lockhart did his best for Burns; and his Life of Scott, if a little redundant, presents so beautiful a picture of the great Sir Walter, that there are few chapters we could afford to part with. Admirable, too, are the biographies of Keble, of Arnold, and of Kingsley. Keats has been finely treated by Lord Houghton; but Wordsworth, despite the expenditure of some solid labour and much pretentious effort, has not yet found a competent biographer, and his friend Robert Southey, himself an admirable writer in this line, with a life-story worthy, in many pages, of being written in letters of gold, is equally unfortunate. What a tale it might have been had Sir Henry Taylor told it, as at one time it was expected that he would do! Among recent literary biographies, that of Macaulay, by his nephew, takes a foremost place. So well is the book done that it satisfies the critic as well as the general reader. As far as literary merit is concerned, the same praise may be given to the Life of Carlyle. Mr. Froude is an artist in words, and his skill in the arrangement of his materials is consummate. There is no difference of opinion here; but the principle which has guided him in the construction of the work is, perhaps, open to question. "I learnt my duty," Mr. Froude writes, "from himself, to keep back nothing, and extenuate nothing." Oliver Cromwell liked to be painted with the moles upon his face; and it may be right to expose a great man's deformities, even to the extent of obscuring the heroic and finer side of his nature. Carlyle, it is certain, will never be to his admirers what he was before the publication of the volumes issued by Mr. Froude. Perhaps it is better that it should be so. Let us know the truth about our demi-gods, lest our hero-worship be lavished unworthily. Unfortunately, however, in the case of Carlyle, the exposure of his dyspeptic weaknesses affects the reputation of other persons. Old Lord Spencer, we are told by Caroline Fox, thought it "a crying modern sin to make biographies piquant and interesting by personalities not necessary to them." Carlyle's atrabilious utterances are, in many cases, of this nature. They show that the philosopher was far from being always just in his estimate of persons or things, and in showing this they often scarify the feelings of men and women whose sensitiveness deserves to be respected. Vivisection of this kind may inflict the keenest pain, and the victims are as helpless as the poor animal that perishes under the hand of the operator.

The literary tendency of the age is suggestively illustrated in this striking biography. Henceforth, it is to be feared that illustrious men, whatever may be their vocation, are destined to be seen in public, and, like Dannecker's "Ariadne," turned slowly round upon a pivot. The characters of few men, however good and great, can bear to be looked at in so fierce a light. A faithful picture might surely be drawn with some tenderness of reserve. Nature herself teaches the biographer a more excellent way, and does so without presenting us with a line unfaithful, or a colour inharmonious. Perhaps it is well for the fame of our earlier literary heroes that we know so little about them. The contrast between the excessive reserve of Elizabethan and the frank out-spokenness of Victorian biographers is surely one of the noticeable facts in literature. In conclusion, a question may be asked. Is that age greatest which receives its poets and men of letters almost in silence, though not without admiration? or the age which, like the child at a raree-show, loves to see and hear all it can, and has ever the keenest curiosity to peep behind the curtain? J. D.

RURAL SCENERY NEAR LONDON.

The "Great Wen," as Cobbett called London, has not as yet absorbed the natural beauty which surrounds the city on all sides. The builders do their uttermost, but Nature is too strong for them. There are spots of rural loveliness, uninjured by the hand of man, from which, in the far distance, the towers of Westminster and the dome of St. Paul's are visible; there are woodland and moorland scenes within a short railway drive from London, so lonely and so beautiful that the tourist might travel a great distance and spend much money before reaching any rural landscapes more satisfying to eye and heart. It is a delusion to think that the Londoner must go far from home in search of that restfulness of spirit Nature offers to those who love her.

No doubt the scenery of Surrey and Sussex, of Hertfordshire and Middlesex, cannot compete with the scenery of Devonshire or of Yorkshire, of the Lake District, or of Wales. But why compare them? The man who knows how to love Nature—a knowledge, by-the-way, of which some people are wholly destitute—will not love a hill the less because he has climbed a mountain, or despise an English wood because his feet were once entangled in the luxuriance of a tropical forest. The holiday maker who cannot go far from home this summer may have the happiest time of it after all. The rush through fine scenery made by the excursionist for the sake of saying what he has done brings little but vexation. He returns to his daily work with a heart unfed and a brain bewildered; he discovers that Nature yields little to the man who is in a hurry, and that joy is not one of the blessings included in a tourist's ticket.

Let us see what the rural scenery round London has to offer to the man who cannot, or who does not wish to travel far, who has sufficient leisure to make short excursions from home, but finds it inconvenient to leave home for many days at a time. The cockney resorts of Londoners, beautiful though many of them are, need not be mentioned. Epping Forest, Hampstead-heath, Richmond Hill, and Greenwich Park are not to be despised, although they are sometimes loved by St. Lubbock's disciples, not wisely but too well. Our tourist, however, must go farther, and more out of the beaten track. We take it for granted that he needs rest and delight: let us go where in sunny weather he will find both. Suppose he takes train or coach to Dorking, the coach journey being by far the pleasanter, and spends a day or two there, visiting in leisurely ease the things of fame and beauty that encircle the town. Box-hill, although a little vulgarised by picnic parties, will well repay him for the toil of the ascent, and then, dropping down on Mickleham, where Fanny Burney was married, a spot full of literary associations, he must ascend once more and visit the Druid's Grove at Norbury, where giant yew-trees, mentioned in Domesday Book, shut out the light of summer. Here beauty lies at one's feet in every direction, and the picture is as lovely in the distance as in the foreground. Standing on this height the tourist will see his way to Rammore Common, along which a walk of about twelve miles, commanding extensive views, will carry him to Guildford. But this is too hasty an expedition. To leave Dorking without seeing her lanes, which vie with those of Devonshire; her parks, in which Nature is wisely allowed to work freely; and the "Deepdene," one of the most famous seats in Surrey, would be a distinct loss. And yet, if the rambler resolves to see nothing that is not open to the heavens and free as the air, we shall not quarrel with him for turning his back on the Deepdene—where, by-the-way, Disraeli wrote "Coningsby." Instead, then, of visiting this famous "lion"—renowned for Thorwaldsen's sculpture and for grounds that display the consummate art of the landscape gardener—let him make his way by a circuitous route through the park of Bury Hill, and thence through the Rookery—once the home of "Population Malthus"—to the woods of Wotton—beloved of John Evelyn—and to Abinger Common, where many a landscape-painter is glad to pitch his summer tent. Here are nooks for musing in sunshine or in shade—nooks where you may bury yourself deep in ferns, scenting the fragrance of fir-trees or dreaming of youth and beauty *sub tegmine fagi*. You are under the shadow, as it were, of Leith Hill, but the Common is too thickly wooded to allow of your seeing it. The view from the summit of the hill, as all the world knows, is very extensive. Pope's enemy, John Dennis, called it "beatific." No doubt it is a pleasure to see, or think you see, twelve or thirteen counties, and to count, or try to count, the spires of forty-one London churches; but a sight such as this takes you into the world again, and a far happier day may be spent amidst the infinite beauty and variety of the silent woods and valleys round Abinger than in a picnic, which may be noisy, and can rarely be enjoyed in seclusion on the summit of this famous hill. At Abinger, by-the-way, close to the church, and to the disused parish stocks, is an old-fashioned, comfortable inn of the true country sort, where, if rooms can be secured and good weather secured also, it is possible, with a dear friend or book, to spend a few days delightfully. But—and there always is a "but" in this world—artists and other rural lovers know the charms of Abinger Hatch, and to find room there during the summer season is not always possible.

Let us look elsewhere. If Brighton is regarded as a London suburb, why not the many cosy-looking villages nestling near or beneath the Sussex Downs? The pedestrian who knows the luxury of walking, but is doubtful where to walk, should take up Mr. Jennings's "Field Paths and Green Lanes," or his delightful "Rambles among the Hills." Books like these show us how much there is to be seen and enjoyed of country life in the interior of Sussex. Quaint spots there are at no great distance from Midhurst or from Lewes, which have an old-world look about them and an old-world beauty. In out-of-the-way places it is sometimes difficult to get accommodation for the night; but there are not many Sussex farmers who will not put up a benighted wayfarer. It behoves the explorer of the Downs to remember, as a man said to Mr. Jennings, that they are "very deceiving." The young traveller, however, who loses his way for an hour or two in no evil case, and he is sure, unless a fog surrounds him, to see within accessible distance a solitary homestead. The small difficulties of travel add, indeed, to its charm, and the man must be ill to please who does not recall with a memory that lasts for life such walks on the South Downs as that from Picconib to Lewes, from Steyning to Amberley. And yet these are but walks among many which the Downs offer to the pedestrian; for does not the guide-book tell us that they are more than fifty miles in length, that they have an average breadth of four miles and a-half, and an average height of about 500 feet, which reminds us that the "tremendous height" of these Downs appalled the poet Cowper, who had never seen a mountain in his life.

To come a little nearer London, we can but remind the reader of the many lovely spots upon the Thames, the joy of anglers and of all lovers of the picturesque. There is no river so teeming with associations for Englishmen, and yet there are scores of our countrymen more familiar with the Seine and Tiber than with the Thames. Then again, although crowds of cockney folk rush to Windsor to see the state apartments of

the castle and to drink Windsor ale, how few there are familiar with the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Windsor Castle is "the oldest, and beyond comparison the noblest of our Royal palaces." It abounds with associations and with "things of fame." Its position is unrivalled, its treasures inexhaustible; but it concerns the tourist chiefly as a noble object in a lovely landscape, which has impressed more than one English poet. Shelley, whose restless spirit never allowed him to stay long in one place, rented at one time a house on Bishopsgate-heath, spent his days under the oaks of Windsor Great Park, and found in "the magnificent woodland a fitting study to inspire the various descriptions of forest scenery we find in 'Alastor.'" And the park, with the neighbouring points of interest, is as lovely now as when Shelley, looking at it with a poet's eyes, saw visions of immortal beauty in 1815.

Our theme is inexhaustible, and our space is limited. We should like to remind the reader of such spots round London as the commons of Hayes and Keston, as Sevenoaks and Knowle Park; of Chertsey, where Cowley died, and near which is St. Anne's Hill, beloved of Charles James Fox, a classic scene rich in rural beauty, and commanding a view of Runnymede, as also does the far-famed Cooper's Hill, celebrated by Sir John Denham, who had the good fortune—not accorded to all versemen—to write four admirable lines upon the Thames, which is visible from the hill. We might go also to Esher, a centre of some history and of much country beauty, and for the most part free from the invasion of ruthless builders; to Burnham Beeches, a woodland tract called by the poet Grey "a little chaos of mountains and precipices;" to Penshanger, chiefly famous for its nobly wooded park, and for its "Great Oak," for so it was called nearly 200 years ago, and so it may justly be called still. These are but a few of the manifold rural attractions offered to the Londoner within a short railway journey of the metropolis. Readily might we add to the list and dwell on the felicities of home-travel; easy would it be to point out many a spot famous in history or song; but, thanks to Murray's and Stanford's guides, the traveller is not likely to miss any notable object that lies upon the route he selects. We advise him, if he goes on foot, as he should do, to leave London fairly behind him before shouldering his knapsack; to make out his plan well beforehand, without feeling bound to follow it servilely, and having provided as best he can against weather, to show a cheerful indifference to its surliest aspects.

Jog on, jog on the footpath way,
And merrily hent the stile a',
Your merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile a'.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Postmaster-General on the Post Office has been issued.

"The difficult question," the Postmaster-General says, "of an inland parcels post, to which reference was made last year, has occupied much attention; and I am glad to be able to state that an arrangement has been arrived at with the railway companies, whose friendly co-operation is so essential to the success of the undertaking. A bill to give effect to this arrangement has been introduced into Parliament, and the rates of postage and limits of weight proposed are as follow:—For an inland parcel not exceeding 1 lb. the postage shall be 3d.; exceeding 1 lb., and not exceeding 3 lb., 6d.; exceeding 3 lb., and not exceeding 5 lb., 9d.; and exceeding 5 lb., and not exceeding 7 lb., 1s." Power, however, is reserved to make alterations at any time, if thought necessary; and the inland parcels post will be linked with the international parcel post at present in operation.

During the Christmas week nearly 12,500,000 letters and packets were dealt with in the central office, which included 4½ tons of registered letters, against 11½ millions and 4 tons of registered letters in the previous year.

The number of valentines dispatched from the central office, which had in recent years shown a large falling off, increased to 1,634,000, whilst in 1880 the number was 534,000. In Dublin the valentines are reported to have been almost entirely discontinued.

Among the many curious features mentioned in the report is one in which a £5 Bank of England note, without any cover whatever, was posted at Leeds, folded in two, with a postage stamp affixed. On being noticed, it was inclosed in a registered letter cover and duly forwarded to its destination.

The total estimated number of letters, post-cards, book packets, newspapers, &c., received in the United Kingdom from abroad during 1881-2 is roughly calculated at 69 millions; while the number dispatched from these shores is reckoned at about 87 millions.

The report continues:—Europe sends us some 37 millions, America 22 millions, India 3 millions, China half a million, Australia and New Zealand 3½ millions, and Africa 2½ millions; on the other hand, the United Kingdom dispatches about 44 millions to Europe, 22 millions to America, 7½ millions to India, 1½ millions to China, 6 millions to Australia, and about 6 millions to Africa.

The number of telegraph messages was 31,345,861, being an increase of 1,933,879 over the previous year. Deducting from this number about 6,000,000 for Government and Press messages, it appears that the average number of private messages is about three for each four persons in the United Kingdom; and it further appears that the proportion of telegrams to letters is as 1 to 44.

Respecting postal orders, it seems that within the twelve months no less than 4,462,920 were issued, amounting to £2,006,917, and the classes of orders most in demand were the 1s., 5s., 10s., and 20s. It is found that the average time which these orders are in circulation is six days—a fact which shows that there was no foundation for the idea that they would be used as currency.

The gross revenue for the year was over £9,028,374; the net revenue £3,100,475, being, notwithstanding a heavy increase of expenditure, an increase of £32,396 on the previous year.

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